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1923
GARDEN AND FLOWER

Year Book

OF

QUALITY SEEDS

Telling You What and How to Plant



YEAR
1924

Our Hardy Lawn Grass

With the Compliments of

Wyandotte Seed and Hardware Company

510 Minnesota Avenue

Kansas City - Kansas

Seeds, Hardware, Poultry and Chile Supplies
Garden Tools, Radio

Sweetheart
Watermelon

See page 16 for description



Introduction

In introducing this catalog to the public, we want to say this:

We are in the business to stay, and we aim to please our customers, by giving them the best seeds that grow.

We buy direct from growers that grow only the best stock, and from every part of the United States and Europe.

There are a great many varieties of seeds on the market sold under fancy names. We sell seeds only under the true growers names, and therefor cannot supply every variety known.

This catalog has gone to press before the seed crops have been harvested, so there might be some varieties listed that we cannot supply, as we do not substitute.

Our seed department is in charge of an old and reliable seed man, having years of experience as a seed man and also as a gardener.

Yours truly,

WYANDOTTE SEED & HARDWARE CO.

A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

will remember Quality longer than Price. We make your Interests ours, in both Quality and Price.

SOME REASONS WHY SEEDS DON'T GROW

READ CAREFULLY—From time immemorial there has been more or less complaint of garden and flower seeds not growing. We are aware of the fact that there are some poor seeds sold, but we are absolutely certain that very much of the complaint about seeds not growing is not due to poor seeds nearly so much as it is to the seasons and, more particularly the very careless manner in which seeds are planted. We cannot make it too emphatic here, that if seeds are planted in season, soil well prepared and tenderly cared for when they are small and tender, that three-fourths of all the complaints of seed failures would be done away with.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Of course, the first thing to do is to get good seeds. **Our Seeds** may be depended on, as every variety and kind that we put on the market are tested very carefully. The second thing to do and which is of very great importance, is to put the soil in proper condition. If the soil be wet and heavy, it should be thoroughly drained. There is more danger of too much water than too little. Every man who wants a good garden should prepare the soil in the fall, any time before it is frozen up. Clean off all the rubbish and burn, thoroughly manure the surface and spade under. The freezing of the winter will put the soil in prime condition.

COMMON SENSE—We are certain that if gardeners and farmers will exercise just good ordinary common horse sense, put their ground in thorough condition, drain well, be careful not to plant too early or too late, putting in those seeds that should go in early, first, and waiting until the season warms up for the other varieties, keep the crust broken after hard beating rains, then two-thirds of the failure in seed planting will be overcome.

TOO DEEP—As a rule nearly all garden seeds, sweet corn, and especially flower seeds, are planted too deep. Seeds should not be covered more than three or four times their thickness with soil.

FLOWER SEEDS—Flower seeds should not be planted (except Sweet Peas, which should be planted as soon as possible), until the ground is thoroughly warmed and the heavy, beating rains of spring are over. Take the utmost pains and thoroughly pulverize and make exceedingly fine the soil. As a rule, sow the smaller seeds on top of the ground and not in little furrows. Take a box of very fine soil and sift the soil over them with the hand. It will require but very little soil to do this.

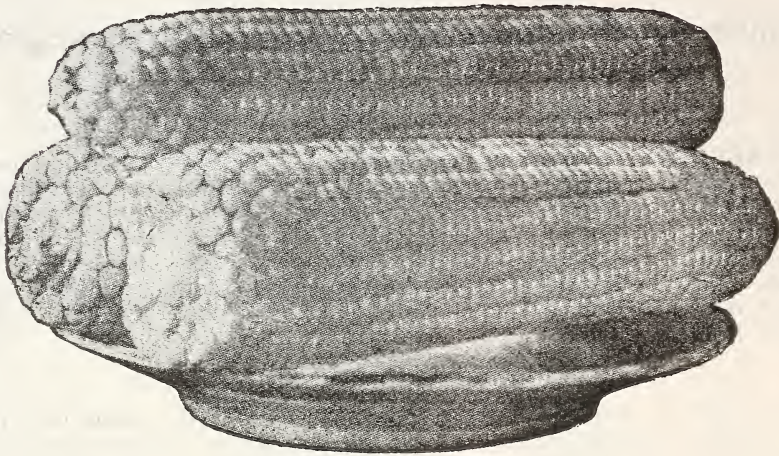
EARLY PLANTING—This is another fruitful source of seeds not coming up. There are some seeds that can be planted as early as you can get them in the ground, in the spring, with perfect safety, while others must be planted much later. Smooth Peas, Radish, Lettuce, Beet and Onion Seed may be planted quite early, while Wrinkled Peas,

Beans, all kinds of Vine seed and Sweet corn should not be planted until the danger of freezing is past, and when the ground has become well warmed up. Vine seeds should not be planted until almost the 1st of May in this latitude; beans not much before the 20th of April.

GUARANTEE AND DISCLAIMER

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop.

WYANDOTTE SEED AND HARDWARE CO.



SPECIAL

Sweet Corn—Wyandotte No. 1

Introduced by us in 1922. The first real sweet corn on the Kansas City Market. Pure white cob and kernels. Ear about six inches long and from 8 to 12 rows.

We have a limited supply, so order as soon as possible.

Prices, half lb. 20c; one lb. 35c. Postage paid. Write for prices on larger quantities.



The Vegetable Garden

Our catalogue describes all of the best standard varieties and the newer kinds that have become popular.

It is surprising how small a piece of ground is needed to supply a family of average size with fresh vegetables through the whole season. A piece of ground, say, thirty feet by forty feet, will do it. In these days of high prices there are many sorts of vegetables that it more than pays to grow at home. In comparison with the ridiculously small cost, the return surely does warrant the effort.

Prices given in this catalog include postage or express charges. If you require larger quantities than are shown, send us a list to be priced or send what you think will be ample and we will refund all over the amount required. With large orders give us shipping instructions if possible, otherwise we will ship by express or freight as seems best.

Vegetable Seeds

Asparagus

Sow the seed in drills, about one inch deep, and the rows about one foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds during the summer and in the fall or succeeding spring the plants should be set about one foot apart and the crown four inches below the surface. The beds should be narrow so as to permit of cutting to the center. Before winter cover the transplanted beds with about four inches of manure. Salt is an excellent manure for asparagus. Sow a little on the surface in the spring and it will keep down the weeds. The young tops may be cut for the table the second summer, but not very freely until the third.

BARR MAMMOTH—Has very large, tender stalks of very light color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

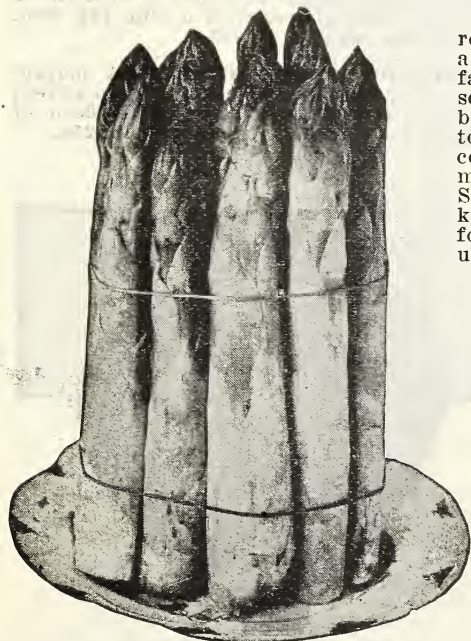
CONOVER COLOSSAL — The most approved variety; stalks white; good quality. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A choice variety; stalks white; good quality. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 30c.

PALMETTO—The standard green sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Roots—Two-year-old.

Any of the above varieties, doz., 50c; 100 \$2.50.



Conover Colossal

Artichoke

FRENCH GLOBE—The standard and best variety. Pkt., 10c.

Beets

Ready for Table Use in 40 to 60 Days.

Garden Beets for Table Use

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as greens.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An extra early dark blood, round, not flat. Produces most desirable beet of good size very early, thus making it a favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

CRIMSON GLOBE—Fine shape, smooth, dark red skin, rich, deep crimson flesh. It is exquisitely tender, and delicious in flavor. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

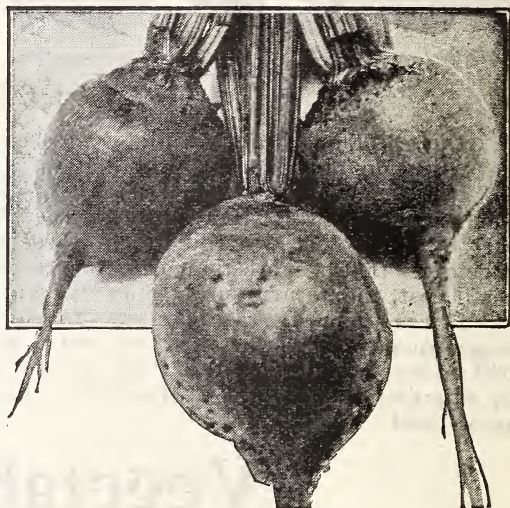
DETROIT DARK RED—Very choice, deep red; fine shaped beet; sweet, tender, and delicious. The tops are small and upright in growth. Especially fine for market bunching. See illustration on back inside cover page. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Crosby's Egyptian

DEWING EARLY—Of fine form, flavor and good for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE—Very early, round rooted and dark red; one of the very best. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



Crimson Globe

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—Dark red and of fine flavor; productive, standard sort. Roots large size, globe shape, with a slim tap root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

EDMAND'S BLOOD TURNIP—A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood red skin and very dark flesh of best quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.



Edmand Blood Turnip

BEETS—Continued

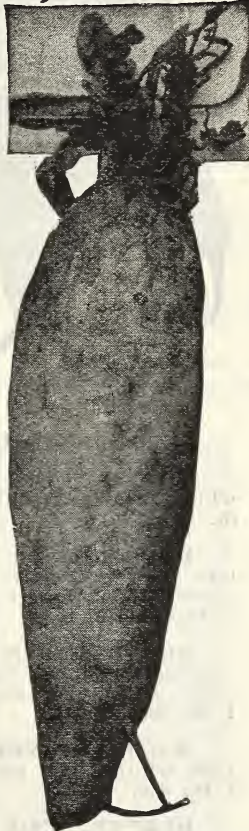
HALF LONG BLOOD—Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet. Roots long, smooth, good quality and excellent keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET—Cultivated for its large, juicy, tender, light colored leaves; mid rib, stewed and served as asparagus, the rest served as spinach. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Mangel-Wurzel, Sugar, etc.

CULTURE — As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches and apply plenty rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eighteen inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter. Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either hay, straw, sea weed or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL-WURZEL—A bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small. Roots are of large diameter, tapering quickly at the bottom. Oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.



Swiss Chard

GIANT HALF SUGAR—This unites the large size of the Mangel with the greater feeding value of the Sugar Beet. The roots are always regular and uniform, broad at the top with a full and slightly tapering shoulder. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c

VILMORIN IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR—A much improved strain, very valuable as a sugar-producing beet. Pkt., 5c; Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—Larger than Vil-morin; good sugar beet; very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

LANE'S SUGAR—For sugar making or stock feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

LONG YELLOW MANGEL-WURZEL—Good main crop sort. Oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL-WURZEL—Very large, selected strain, the largest and finest roots. Enormously productive, though growing to an immense size, are not coarse. The standard. Oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

ORANGE GLOBE MANGEL-WURZEL—Of distinct shape; one of the most productive, hardy, vigorous. Oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

RED GLOBE MANGEL-WURZEL—Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive. Oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.

Beans

CULTURE—Do not plant them until the ground becomes dry and warm. Bush Beans may be planted about 2 inches deep in drills from 24 to 30 inches apart according to variety and soil, placing the seed 3 inches apart or 4 seeds in hills 24 inches apart each way; 2 pounds per 100 foot drill.

Cultivation should be frequent until the plants begin to bloom, but only when the foliage is dry, for if disturbed when wet the vines will rust.

Dwarf or Snap Bean

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two or three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive. Unsurpassed for canning. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb., 40c.

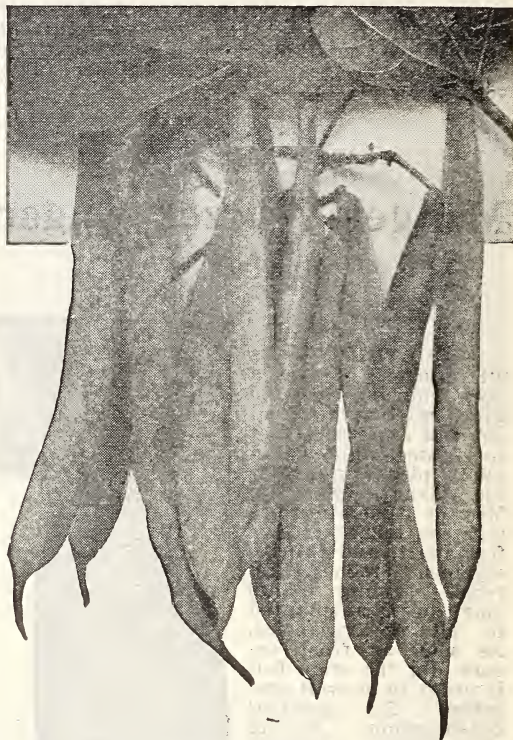
DWARF HORTICULTURAL—Late and productive; fine either shelled or green. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

EXTRA EARLY RED VALENTINE—Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

GIANT STRINGLESS—Similar to Burpee Stringless; lighter in color; hardy, and highest quality. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Early; the leading market sort; full; flat, green pods; good quality. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

PROLIFIC TREE—(Navy)—The most prolific bean known, bean not large, but fine shape, cooks easy. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

WHITE NAVY OR PEA BEAN—Seed white; nearly round. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c.

REFUGEE, OR 1,000-TO-1—Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

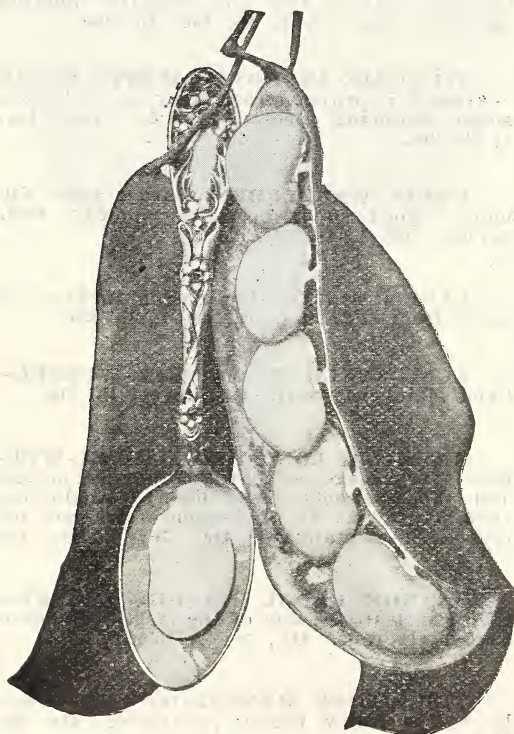
ROUND, EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Resembles the Mohawk; sable in color; flat pods; a popular one. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 40c.

WHITE KIDNEY OR ROYAL DWARF—Fine winter shell bean. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; 1 lb. 35c.

BURPEE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15; lb. 40c.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA—Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—Early; very productive; best quality. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Fordhook Lima

BEANS—Continued

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA OR SIEVA—Productive; a very early bean. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; lb., 35c.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—Vigorous and hardy; productive. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

FLAGEOLET WAX—Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c.

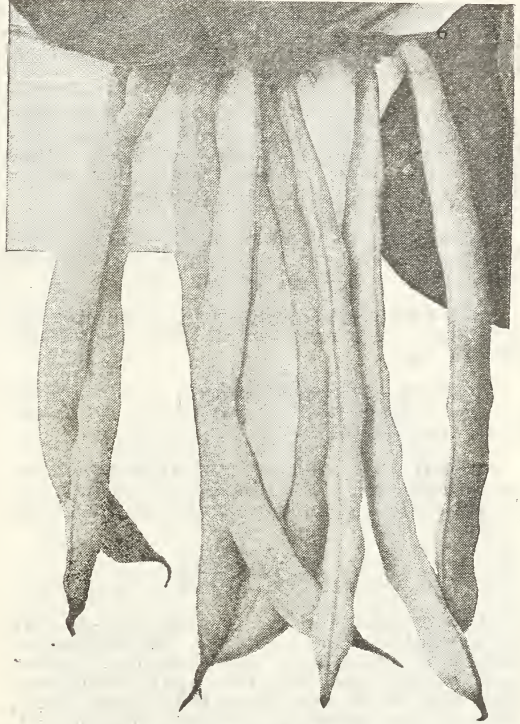
IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—Very early; round golden pods. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless and of fine quality. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

REFUGEE WAX—A perfect Refugee with long, round yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c.

WARDWELL KIDNEY WAX—Extra early, purely wax, pods long, flat and remarkably free from rust. Most prolific variety desirable for every climate. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

DAVIS WHITE WAX—Flat, yellow pods; very handsome, vines small. Excellent variety. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb. 40c.

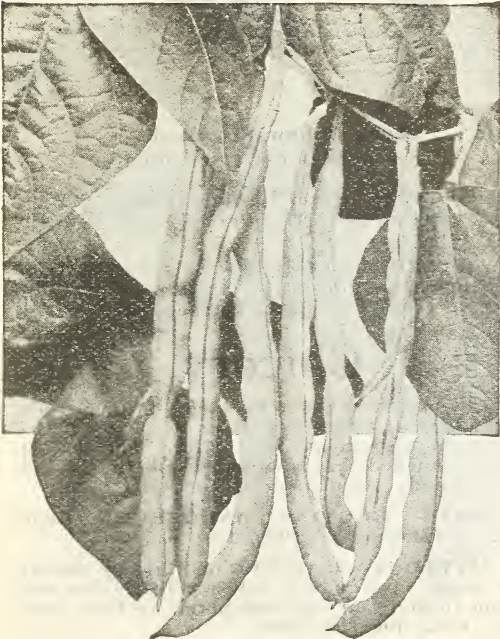


Improved Golden Wax

Pole Beans

Ready for Use in 70 to 90 Days

CULTURE—The pole bean climbs, sometimes needing a little training over any support given it. A good practice is to set firmly in the ground every three or four feet each way, poles that are, when set, about six feet high.



Old Homestead

OLD HOMESTEAD or KENTUCKY WONDER—Very early and enormously productive. Pods long, silvery green in color and stringless. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Largely grown and highly esteemed. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—Pods are large, numerous and well filled, beans are large and uniform. Productive. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

HORTICULTURAL OR SPECKLED CRANBERRY—Showy, excellent either as a snap or shell bean. Immense bean of finest quality. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

SPECKLED CUT-SHORT OR CORN HILL—Used for planting among corn; one of the best. Pods short, cylindrical and tender. Beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white, covered at one end and slightly over the surface with reddish-brown dots. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; lb. 35c.

BEANS—Continued

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled. Immensely productive and excellent flavor. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

LAZY WIFE—Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, rich buttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—Early, productive; golden wax pods six to eight inches long. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

SCARLET RUNNER—A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

WHITE CREASE BACK—Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender. Pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

YARD LONG or ASPARAGUS—Pods often more than three feet in length. Excellent if cooked tender. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c.

Broccoli

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage. They are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

EARLY WHITE CAPE—Best flavor; very hardy; small. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Brussels Sprouts

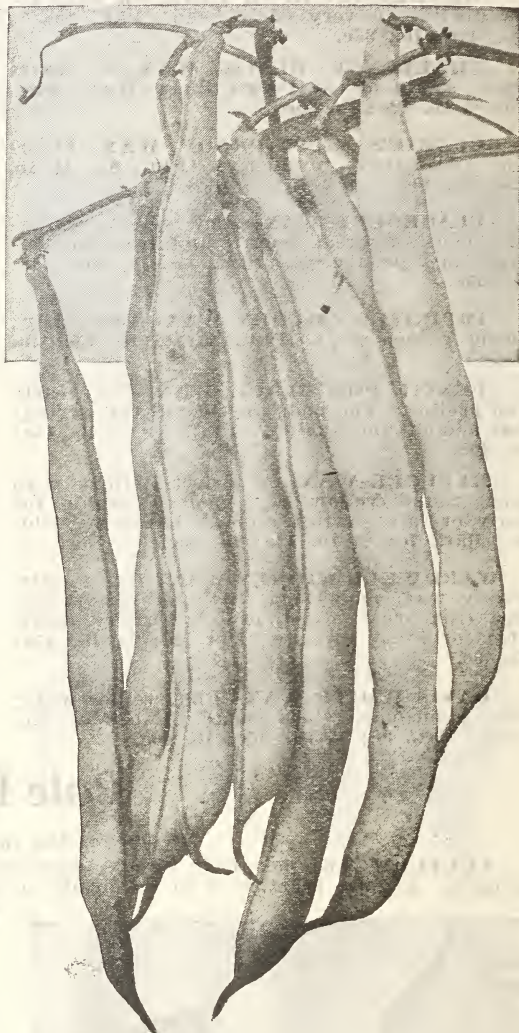
CULTURE—Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower and transplant in July, one foot, apart, in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet, apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good.

IMPROVED HALF DWARF—The very best and surest strain. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

IMPROVED DWARF—Compact heads of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Chervil

CULTURE—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of



Long Yellow Six Weeks
See page 4 for description

the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

CURLED—The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing, same as Parsley. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Chicory

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for Carrots.

LONG ROOTED MADGEBURG—Roots large and smooth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

WITLOOF—A variety of Chicory grown for salad. A standard delicacy in Europe and found in many of the best hotels in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Cabbage

Ready for Use in 75 to 120 Days.

WE CARRY THE FINEST STRAINS OF AMERICAN GROWN CABBAGE SEED. MARKET GARDENERS CAN DEPEND ON PLANTS FROM OUR SEED HEADING.

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be a rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. Start seed for early varieties in a hot bed or in boxes in the house. In a month the plants will be in condition to transplant, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in the second week of July. In this case they are set in rows 2 by 3 feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads. To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slacked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

ALL HEAD—The very best second-early, fine flat heads, very hard, solid. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

COPENHAGEN MARKET — Good solid heads, very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD — Well known and most valuable for early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

EARLY DWARF SAVOY—The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A remarkably fine strain; a sure header; the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds, most valuable for market. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EXPRESS—The earliest of all; small, solid heads; fine quality; fine for forcing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

GENUINE SURE-HEAD—Never fails to make a large, fine head, with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat Drumhead. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—A superior second-early sort, produces large and solid heads of fine quality. Pkt., 8c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.



Copenhagen Market

HENDERSON SUCCESSION—An excellent second early or late sort on the style of All Seasons. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

HOLLANDER—One of the hardiest in cultivation; quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

MAM, ROCK RED—Very large, solid, red heads the finest strain of red. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH DRUMHEAD—The largest Cabbage known, weighing in some instances over fifty pounds; under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would average thirty pounds each. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.20.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—Also a valuable main crop. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

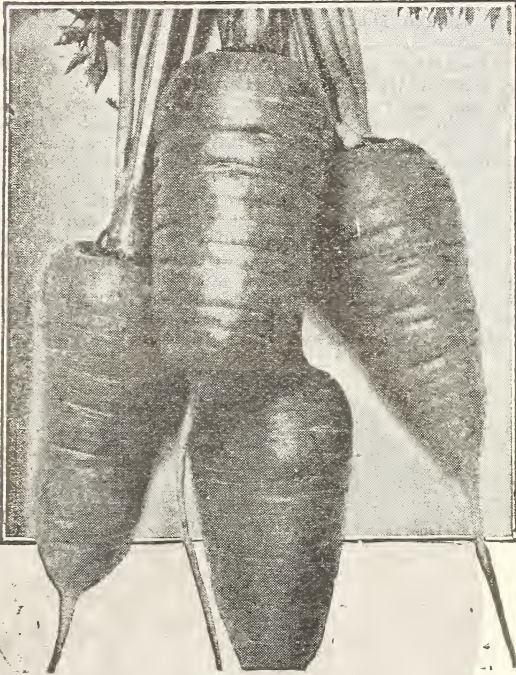
RED DUTCH—For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

SELECTED ALL SEASONS—One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size, quickly and surely; the true sure header. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.



Premium Late Flat Dutch

Garden Carrots



Oxheart Carrots

Ready for Table in 60 to 80 Days.

EARLY HORN—Very early variety, small root; excellent flavor. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

FRENCH EARLY FORCING—Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

HALF-LONG DANVERS—Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c; ¼ lb. 35c.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN—Very large; excellent stock Carrot. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c; ¼ lb. 35c.

LARGE YELLOW BELGIAN—Very large; excellent stock Carrot. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c; ¼ lb. 35c.

OXHEART OR HALF-LONG GUERANDE—This is one of the most valuable of recent introduction, either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

SAINT VALLERY—Very choice, good flavored. An excellent market variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb. 40c.

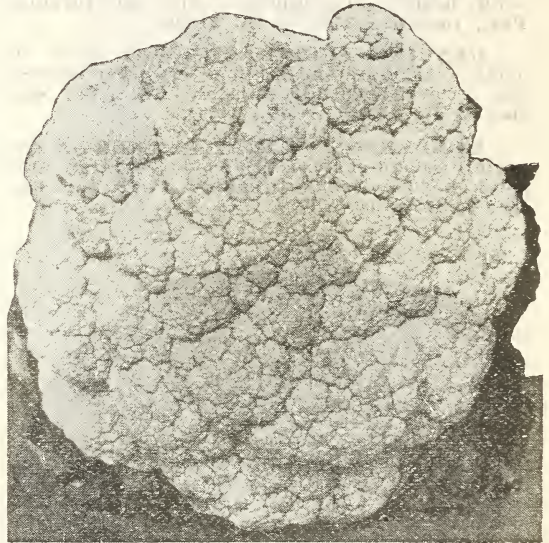
Cauliflower

CULTURE—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist and the plants would not suffer from drouth. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the Cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphate of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—Short stem; very fine. A very popular variety. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c.

DANISH GIANT or DRY WEATHER—An excellent late variety originated in Denmark and tried successfully in this country. Heads snow white. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., \$1.25.

HALF EARLY PARIS or NONPAREIL—Well known popular early white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c.



Henderson's Early Snowball
Ready to Use in 90 to 120 Days.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL—Without doubt the best of Cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain; grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap Cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much. Pkt., 20c; ¼ oz., \$1.10.

Celery

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in that case the plants are in a compact form, to be covered for the winter where they grow.



Giant Pascal

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early and extensively grown for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. French grown seed, pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

GIANT PASCAL—An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c.

PINK PLUME—A strong, healthy, compact grower, with no tendency to rust; very solid, crisp, extra early and a long keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

GOLDEN HEART DWARF—A very popular and distinct variety; in habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf white sorts, except that when blanched, the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

CELERICAC OR LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE—An improved form of the rooted celery, roots smooth and round. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c.

CELERY SEED FOR FLAVOR—Used in soups and to make celery salt. Oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly

with straw or leaves.

LARGE SEEDED—The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

Collards

CULTURE—Sow seed as for Cabbage in June, July and August for succession; transplant when one month old in rows a foot

apart each way and hoe often.

GEORGIA GROWN OR SOUTHERN—Pkt., 6c; oz., 12c.

Cress

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot-beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot-bed, inside

the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

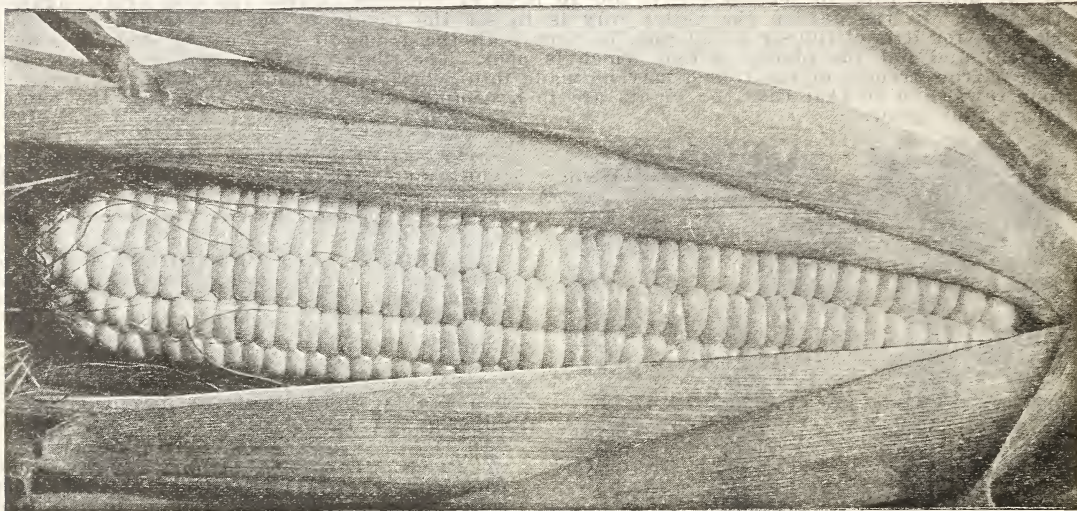
CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb. 25c.

UPLAND WATER CRESS—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

TRUE WATER CRESS—Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c.

Sweet Corn

Plant as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring, in hills about three feet apart; give thorough cultivation. Our sweet corn is carefully grown and selected, only the choicest, most perfect ears being selected for seed. It is far superior to ordinary stock. We pay postage by the packet or pound.

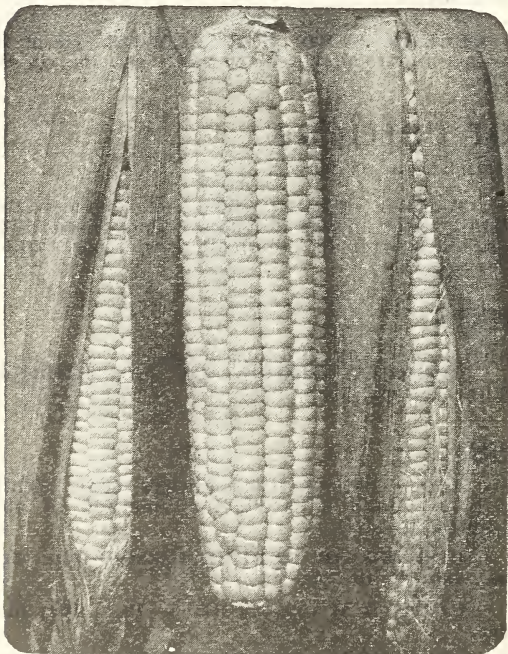


Golden Bantam

Early Varieties

From 55 to 65 Days

GOLDEN BANTAM—Of extreme hardiness; can be planted earlier than any other true sweet corn and will then produce the earliest supply of ears for the table. Extra fine in quality. Stalks sturdy, growing to height of about four feet; ears six to seven inches in length. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c.



Early Minnesota

PEEP OF DAY—This most valuable sort is of Minnesota origin, and is not only early, but one of the best. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet high. Ears average from 5 to 6 inches in length and are of perfect form. Remarkably sweet and tender. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

WHITE COB CORY—Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 12c; 1 lb. 30c.

EARLY MINNESOTA—This is one of the oldest and most popular of the early sorts, both for the market and private garden. Stalks about five feet high, with no suckers and bearing two ears well covered with husks. Ears long and eight rowed. Grains very broad, sweet and tender and shrinks but little in drying. Our stock is very uniform in quality. Valuable for either private or market use. Pkt., 5c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12c; 1 lb. 30c.

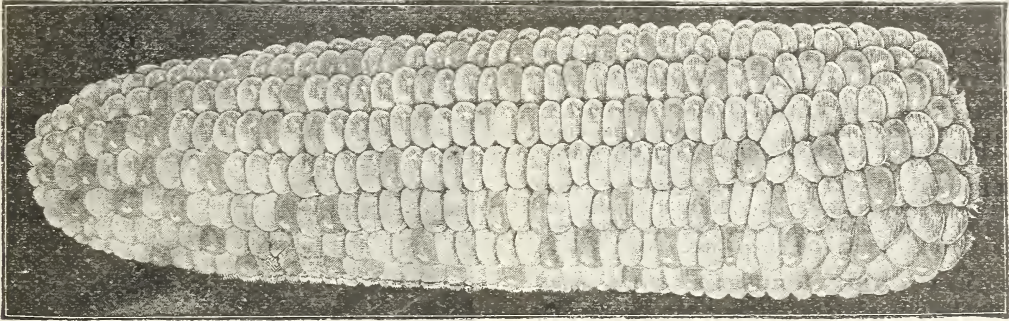
BLACK MEXICAN—Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black. Pkt., 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

EARLY CROSBY—Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality. Pkt. 7c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb. 35c.

EARLY ADAMS—Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; lb. 30c.

EARLY EVERGREEN—By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by 6 to 8 days. Pkt., 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c.

EARLY CHAMPION—A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; 1 lb. 30c.



Stowell's Evergreen

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Medium late with large ear. The grains are long and narrow arranged in irregular rows on the cob. Nearly as prolific as Evergreen, but superior to any in sweetness and flavor. The best table corn we have ever eaten. Pkt. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

IMPROVED WHITE EVERGREEN—The cobs and kernels are at all stages of edibility beautifully white. The getting rid of the amber tint so prominent in a great many strains of sweet corn passing for Stowell's Evergreen is a great gain, as it fits this variety for extensive use in canneries. Pkt., 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Remains a long time and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb. 12c; 1 lb. 30c.

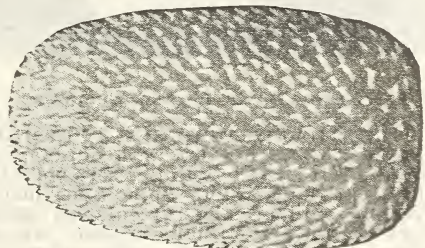
Pop Corn

Pop Corn can be grown to advantage in a commercial way and no farm or garden is complete without a few rows of this delicious confection, for who does not recall with pleasure bleak winter evenings enlivened by a dish of pop corn. In parts of Iowa they are growing pop corn almost exclusively as a field crop and are receiving better prices for it each year. It can be planted at least twice as thick as other varieties of corn and it matures very early. Very often there is good money in little things, which, because they are small, people are apt to overlook. Pop corn is one of these.

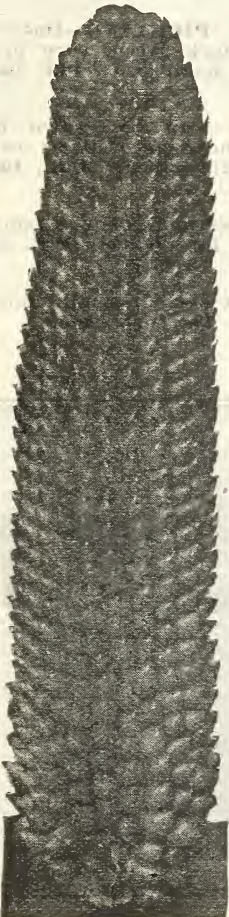
There are several varieties but the following varieties have done the best for us in the past.

WHITE RICE—This variety of pop corn is an old and tried corn. It is the heaviest yielder of all and of very good quality. The stalks grow from 5 to 6 feet tall and produce two to three ears each. The ears are about 6 inches long and covered from butt to tip with long, hard, flinty kernels. When popped the kernels are very large and tender. We recommend this variety especially for its large yielding ability and its popping qualities. Besides this it will yield from 8 to 10 tons of good fodder. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb. 10c; 1 lb. 25c.

AUSTRALIAN HULL-LESS OR JAPANESE. This is a very heavy yielder of attractive ears peculiar in form, being nearly as thick as it is long. The crowning merit lies in its popping qualities. It is a quick popper, fine flavor, absent of hull or shell, being soft and tender and of delicious flavor. Try a package of this for home use. Pkt. 7c; ¼ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 35c.



Australian Hullless



Cucumbers

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE—A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are usually crisp and tender and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by some to be the best for small pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz. 30c.

BOSTON PICKLING—A favorite eastern sort of fine quality. Pkt., 7c; oz. 20c.

CHICAGO PICKLING—Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines. Pkt., 7c; oz. 20c.

LEMON—A real cucumber used as other varieties. Shape and color like a small orange. May be used at any size as they are never bitter. Pkt., 10c; oz. 30c.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. Pkt., 7c; oz. 20c.

EARLY SHORT GREEN (or early Frame)—Good for pickling; productive. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.



The Davis Perfect Cucumber

THE DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER—An excellent cucumber for both outdoor use and forcing. It is a carefully selected strain of the extra long White Spine type made by a veteran outdoor and greenhouse grower of cucumbers. Its valuable points are length, slimness and its dark green color. It is a very vigorous sort and resists blight longer than most long sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz. 30c.



White Spine Cucumber

NEW EMERALD—Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

GREEN PROLIFIC PICKLING—One of the best for pickling, dark green, very productive and of uniform small size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

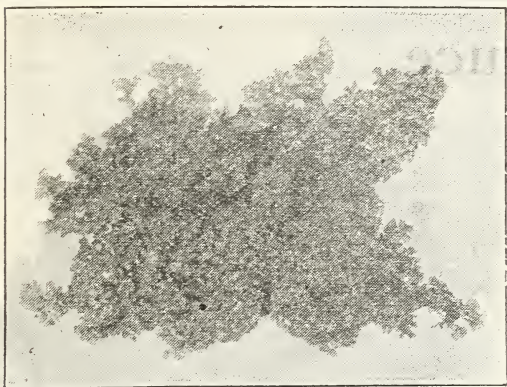
JAPAN CLIMBING—Can be grown on trellis. Used for ornament as well as eating. Fruit long and light green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LONG GREEN—Long and crisp, a popular and reliable variety for pickles. Pkt. 7c; oz. 20c.

SMALL GHERKIN—Very small burr, used for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.



Arlington White Spine



Kale, Moss Curled

Egg Plant

CULTURE — Egg Plant seed should be sown in hot-beds in March or April and transferred to pots or boxes when an inch or two high and planted out early in June in rows 2½ feet apart each way, cultivation same as for cabbage.

BLACK BEAUTY—Fruit broad and thick, rich deep black, spineless, very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

EARLY LONG PURPLE—Of distinct shade and fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

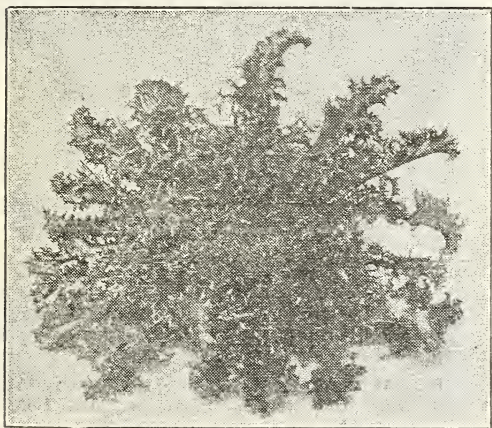
IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE—The best large oval, deep purple, grown more extensively than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c.

Endive

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months, or by repeated sowing a supply may be had nearly all the year round.

GREEN CURLED WINTER—Standard sort for fall and winter crop. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

BATAVIAN—Forms large heads that may be blanched. Also used for greens. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.



Endive

Useful Gourds

NEST EGG—Resembles in color, form and size the eggs of hens; do not crack and are uninjured by cold or wet. They make the very best nest eggs. Do not plant in very rich soil, or the fruits will grow too large. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c.

DISHCLOTH OR LUFFA—A natural dishcloth, and a most admirable one, is furnished by the peculiar lining of this fruit, which is sponge-like and durable. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

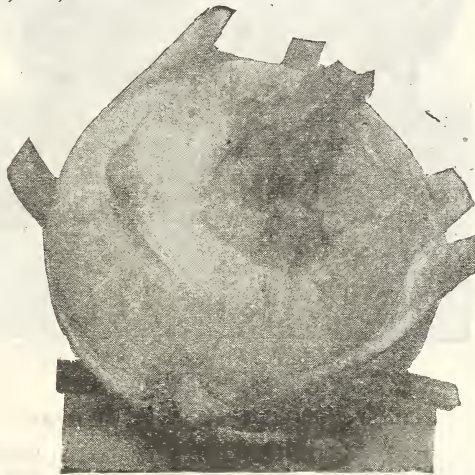
DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stems will be curved; as a climbing vine the weight of the blossom end will cause the stem to grow straight. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

Kale, or Borecole

CULTURE—More hardy than cabbage and makes excellent greens. Improved by a touch of frost. Sow in May and June, cultivate same as cabbage.

SIBERIAN—A fine dwarf variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

CURLED TALL GREEN SCOTCH—A taller growth of the above; late variety. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.



Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna

Kohlrabi

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the spring in drills three-fourths of an inch deep and 2 feet apart and when the plants are a few inches high thin to 12 inches. Cultivate same as beets.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Handsome and delicate, white ball. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA—Very good sort. Pkt., 8c; oz., 30c.

Leek

CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in rows 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep. When 6 inches high, transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart, setting plants in the ground up to their center leaves and as they grow draw the soil up around them.

BEST LARGE FLAG WINTER—Hardy and productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN—Large standard sort; remains long in good condition. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Lettuce

CULTURE—Sow in the house or in frames any time after March 10th; if put outdoors, as early in the spring as ground can be worked and at intervals of two weeks till June 1st. Soil should be a rich, sandy loam with plenty of humus. Rows to be 1½ feet apart, plants two inches apart in row after thinning. Two ounces of seed will sow 150 feet of row, 4 to 5 pounds required per acre.



Black Seeded Simpson

Ready for Use in 40 to 60 Days.

BIG BOSTON—The best large heading early variety. Most popular variety for the southern gardener who ships north. Also very valuable as first early in the North. Plants are large, vigorous; leaves bright, light green, very tender. Our strain is unsurpassed. Many gardeners in the South will plant only the Big Boston. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—A superior variety; large and of light color. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact, rich buttery taste. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

DENVER MARKET—An early variety for forcing on open ground; large, solid head; leaves beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—Bright green, tinged with brownish red, tender, crisp. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.



Iceberg

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—Large, tender heads, one of the best for early forcing. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

ICEBERG—Fine compact heads which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular; leaves curled and light green; crisp, tender. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

IMPROVED HANSON—Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PARIS WHITE COS—Fine if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

TENNISBALL WHITE SEED—A well-known forcing variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Big Boston Lettuce

Mustard

It is cultivated for Salads and Greens.

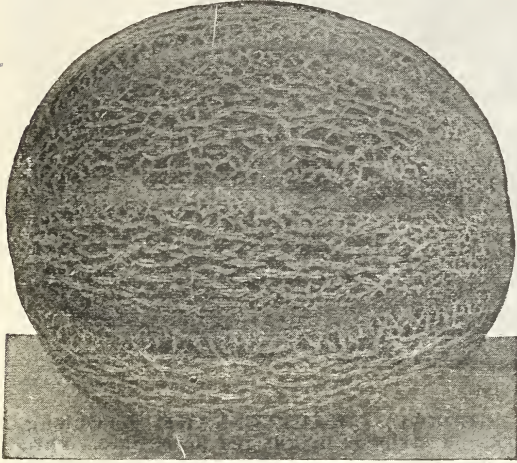
WHITE—Best for salads. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

BROWN or BLACK—More pungent in flavor than the white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—Leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

Musk Melons

CULTURE—Muskmelons delight in moderately rich, warm, mellow loam. The seed should be planted in the spring upon the arrival of settled warm weather. Plant seeds 1 inch deep in hills, 4 to 6 feet apart each way, and as soon as the plants begin to run, remove all but 4 of the most likely ones.

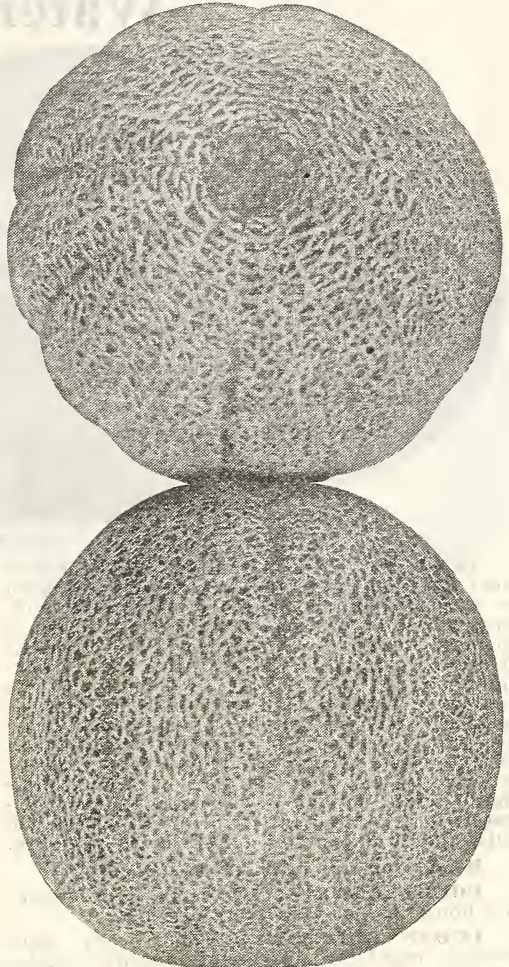


Burrell's Gem

BANANA—Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

BAY VIEW—Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh, late. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

BURRELL'S GEM—New Salmon-Fleshed Muskmelon — Grown in a comparatively cool location or at a considerable elevation, the Burrell Gem comes close to perfection, having fruits of good size, handsome appearance, and of fine flavor, but when grown in light, warm soils the melons come with softer flesh and are liable to split or crack open at the blossom end. The melons are six to seven inches long by four and a half to five inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is a rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange-salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.



Rocky Ford

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Ripens ten days earlier than the old strains of Hackensack. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c.

EMERALD GEM—Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

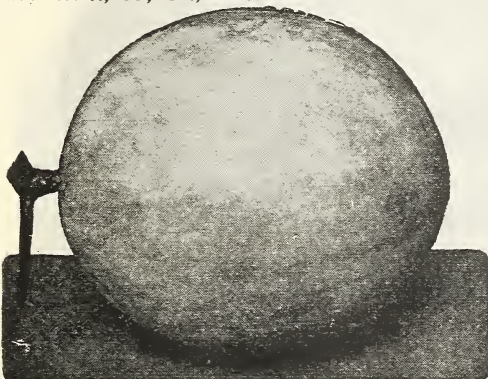
GREEN NUTMEG—Named from its shape, green flesh, good for main crop. Pkt., 7c; oz., 12c.

OSAGE—Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin; good quality, intermediate. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

PRINCESS—Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

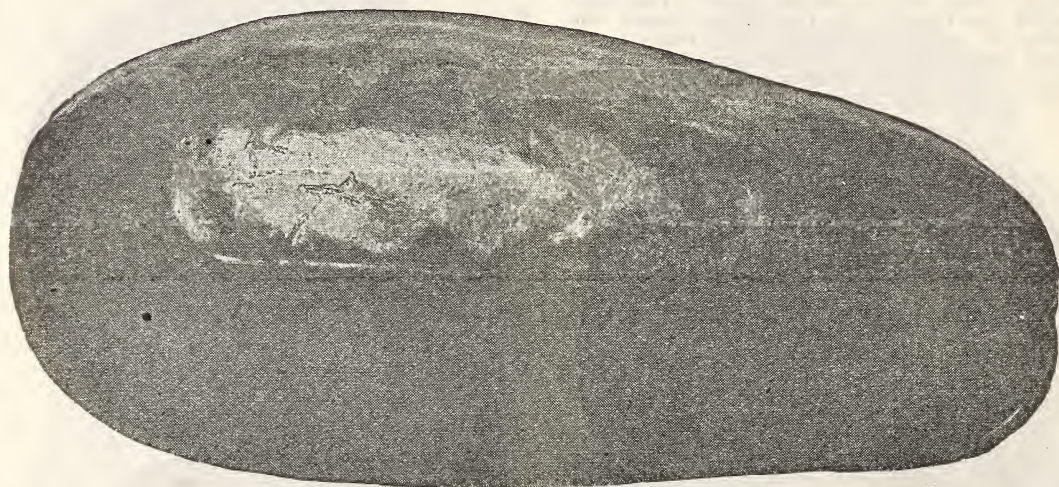
ROCKY FORD—This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with coarse green netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored. Pkt., 8c; oz., 15c.

HONEY DEW—A new type of melon between the Cantaloupe and Cassaba. Long keeping. Firm green flesh. Hard and smooth rind. Sweet and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.



Honey Dew

Watermelons



Monte Cristo

CULTURE—The soil for Watermelons must be light, rich and sandy, for if grown on a heavy soil the quality will be poor and, they will not be so early. When there is no more danger of frost, drop 8 to 10 seeds in a hill 8 to 10 feet apart each way, covering about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. As soon as plants commence to run, thin out to 3 best plants in a hill and cultivate until the vines cover the whole ground. If slow to fruit, pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. Ashes or air-slacked lime sifted on the young plants while dew is on is good to keep the insects out. One ounce will plant about 130 hills, and it takes 4 to 5 pounds to one acre.

Ready for use in 60 to 90 days.

COLE'S EARLY—Very early, very sweet; fine home melon. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

CUBAN QUEEN—Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality; early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c.

PEERLESS OR ICE CREAM—Very early, bright red flesh, good home melon. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

SEMINOLE—Very large; quality first rate, intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz. 12c.

TOM WATSON—Much like Monte Cristo, but has tougher rind and is better for market. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

MONTÉ CRISTO—Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet; very sweet. The finest quality for home consumption. Not as good for shipping as Tom Watson. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.

KOLB GEM—Large, bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

DIXIE—A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid, flesh red; intermediate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c.

FORDHOOK EARLY — An extra early, of extra fine flavor, and large size; color a uniform green; average weight from 30 to 40 pounds. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

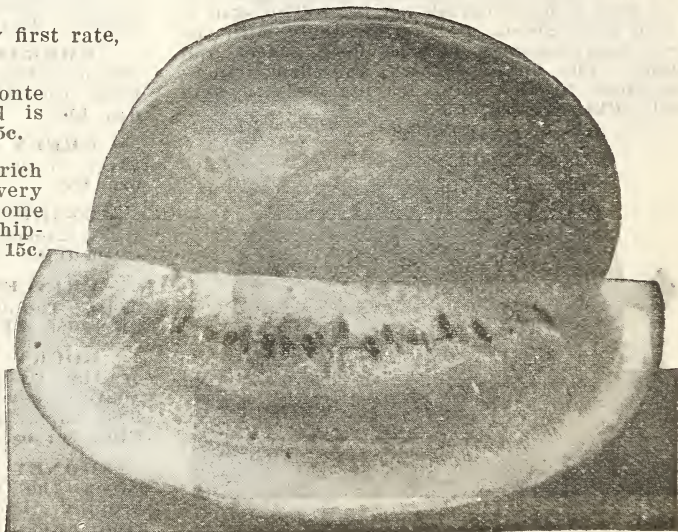
GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE — Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh; late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c.

HALBERT HONEY—Brought out by W. A. Burpee a few years ago as the sweetest of all melons, and I am inclined to believe that he is right about it. They are much like Kleckley, but longer in shape; dark green, very sweet and very tender. Break easily in handling. Large size and fine for home use or nearby market. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

GOLDEN HONEY—Yellow meated, fine flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious; fine for home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c.

SWEETHEART—One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.



Cuban Queen

Onion Seed

CULTURE—Soil for Onions should be rich in humus and plant food. Fresh stable manure and barnyard litters are entirely out of place on the Onion field. They are usually loaded with weed seeds and will interfere very much with tillage. Compost heaps will destroy the weed seeds and put the manures in such condition that they will readily mix with the soil. Manure from sheep sheds or pig pens applied with a spreader before the ground is plowed in the Fall makes excellent fertilizer for Onions because it is usually comparatively free from litter and foul seeds.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN, the Great Set Onion—A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways: 1st, they ripen extremely early; 2nd, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; 3d, they never make any thick necks or scallions. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

EARLY RED FLAT—Color of Wethersfield, early. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

GLOBE WETHERSFIELD — Cross between Red Wethersfield and Large Red Globe; beautiful onion, fine keeper, fine for the market gardener. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

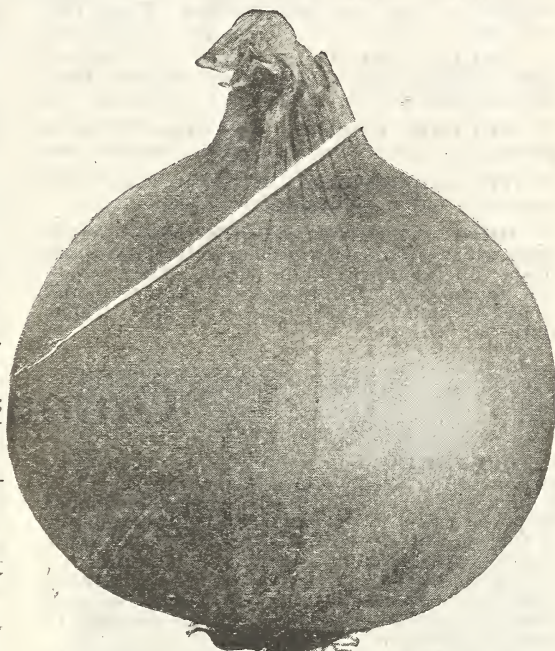
LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD — Half early and a good keeper; standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LARGE RED GLOBE—Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

LARGE WHITE PORTUGAL—Standard sort, flat. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE—Large Southport strain. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

LARGE YELLOW GLOBE — Southport strain, large, firm, mild, good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.



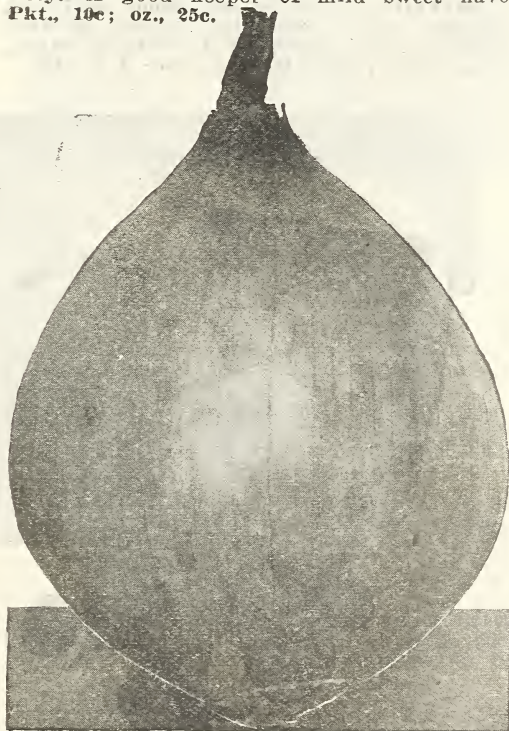
Southport Yellow Globe

PRIZETAKER — Very large beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

AILSA CRAIG—The largest yellow variety. A good keeper of mild sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.



Globe Wethersfield



Australian Brown

ONIONS—Continued

WHITE BARLETTA—Small white sort; earliest of all, fine for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

YELLOW DANVERS (Flat)—A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Of more globular shape; keeps well. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

YELLOW STRASBURG—Fine keeper, the great set onion. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE—Most handsome globe onion with a deep yellow skin and crisp, fine-grained white flesh. They average from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and ripen a little earlier than the Red Globe. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weigh 3 pounds. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

NEW CRYSTAL WHITE (Teneriffe Seed)—Large, pure white, finest slicing onion for the home garden. True seed is very scarce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

RED BERMUDA (Teneriffe Seed)—Similar to the white, but with red skin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

WHITE BERMUDA (Teneriffe Seed)—The Bermudas are the earliest onions in the market, and are grown extensively in the South. Outer skin straw color, flesh pure white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Onion Sets

CULTURE—Soil requirements the same as for Onion seed. Place the onion sets 3 to 4 inches apart, according to size, 3 inches deep, in rows 1 foot apart. It is customary to furrow out the soil with a little hand plow early in the Spring, set the onions in this furrow right side up and cover with a garden rake and if the soil is dry it should be well firmed over the sets; 380 to 480 pounds of sets required for an acre.

RED TOP SETS—These are planted to produce both early green onions and large eating onions. We wish to call attention to the fact that our stock is the genuine Red Top Set, unmixed with Egyptian Winter Sets, which are always cheaper, but practically worthless for spring planting. Half lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

BOTTOM SETS—Raised from seed and harvested when very small. They produce the early green onions. Red, white or yellow, at the same price. Half lb., 25c; 1 lb. 40c.

POTATO SETS—Bulb divides beneath the ground and increases in this way. Light yellow in color. Half lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c.

WHITE MULTIPLIERS—Produce the earliest green onions. Half lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c.

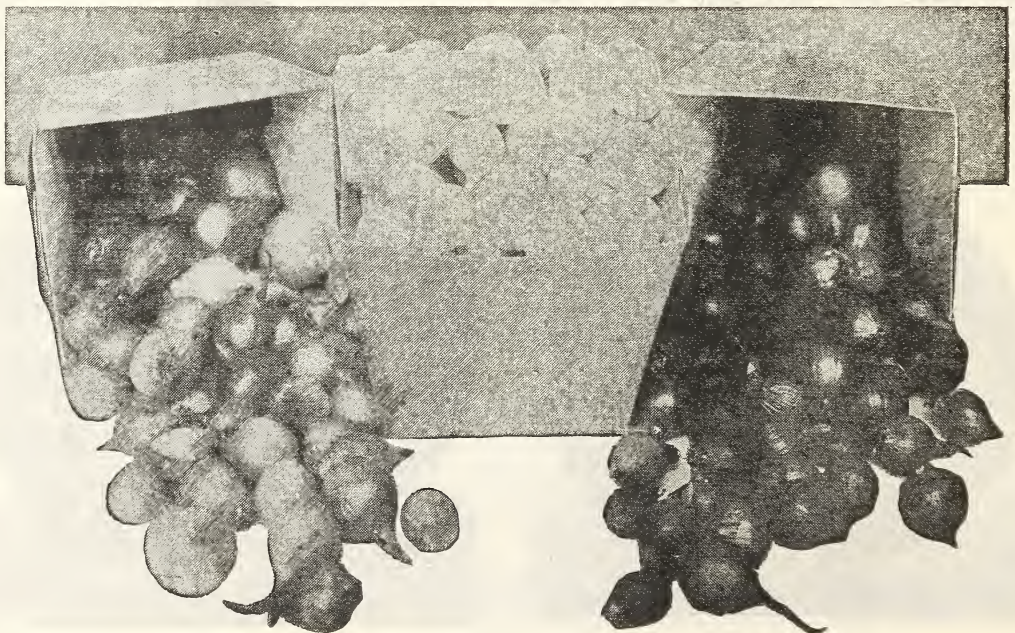
PERENNIAL OR WINTERS—Supplied only in late summer and fall. Pound, 25c.

Okra, or Gumbo

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed and transplanted.

WHITE VELVET—Long pods; fine flavor; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PERKINS MAMMOTH—Long pods, very prolific. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.



Onion Sets

Peas

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 Days

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from two to three feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.

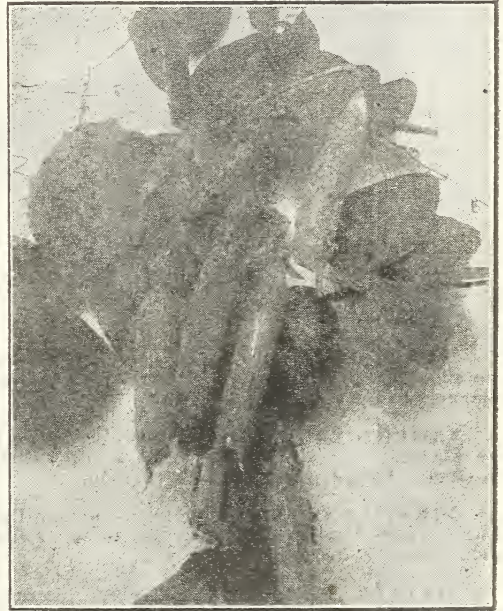
Extra Early Peas

Special Price on Quantity

***GRADUS**—A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early; the vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality. Large pkt., 10c; ¼ lb. 15c.



Alaska Peas



Nott's Excelsior

***NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**—the Finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early Variety—It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort. Large pkt., 8c; ¼ lb. 15c.

***THOS. LAXTON**—The only rival to the famous Gradus, as a long-podded, extreme early wrinkled pea, and in some respects even better. The growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they present a more attractive appearance on the table. Large Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

***LITTLE MARVEL**—Similar to Nott's Excelsior; better quality; height, ¾ feet. Large pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c.

PEAS—Continued



ALASKA—One of the very earliest blue peas; quite productive. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

***AMERICAN WONDER**—Nearly as early as Alaska, a good yielder, extra quality. Ht. $\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

FIRST AND BEST—Early, resembling Early New Yorker. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***LITTLE GEM**—McLean's very desirable early pea, great producer, good quality. Ht. $1\frac{1}{4}$ ft. Large pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***PREMIUM GEM**—Earlier than Little Gem, better quality. Height, 1 ft. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

Early and Medium Peas

Special Price on Quantity

***ABUNDANCE**—Medium early; vine fine. Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY—A medium late pea that needs no brushing. It is of dwarf, stocky habit, healthy, vigorous growth, and productive, bearing large, handsome pods and peas of highest quality. Lg. pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***EVERBEARING**—Long pods and large peas; sow thin. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Large pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***HORSEFORD MARKET GARDEN**—On the style of Advancer; very prolific. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***McLAIN ADVANCER**—A fine standard sort of excellent quality. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—Pods large. Height, 3 feet. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***TELEPHONE**—Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, sweet. Height, 4 feet. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

Late Peas

Special Price on Quantity

***CHAMPION OF ENGLAND**—A well-known standard pea; sow thick. Height, 5 ft. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

MARROWFAT, BLACK-EYED—The best Marrowfat. Height, 4 to 5 feet. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

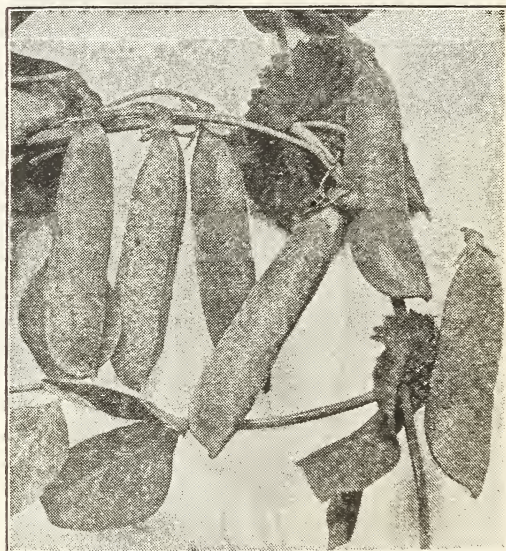
MARROWFAT, WHITE—An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder. Height, 4 to 5 ft. Large pkt., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

MAMMOTH SUGAR—Gray seed, immense edible pods. Height 5 ft. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

MELTING SUGAR—One of the best edible pod sorts. Height 4 ft. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

***STRATAGEM**—The finest second early, vigorous and productive; eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality. Height 2 to 3 feet. Large pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.

YORKSHIRE HERO—A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin. Height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Large pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.



Stratagem Peas



Moss Curled Parsley

Parsley

CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke-warm water, and sow early in the spring until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

DOUBLE CURLED—Superior. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 7c., oz., 15c.

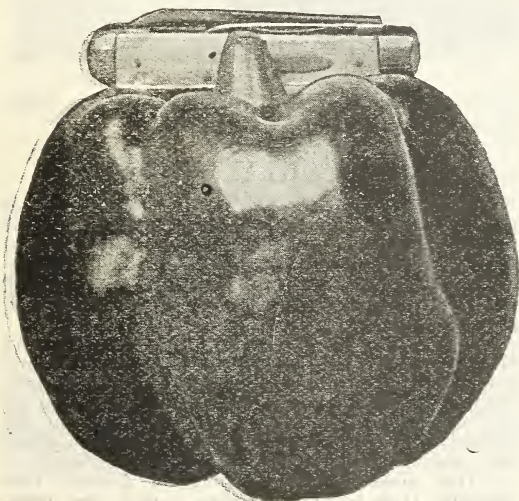
HAMBURG OR ROOTED—Edible roots, much like parsnips. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Pepper

CULTURE—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

CELESTIAL—A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow; and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

CHINESE GIANT (see cut)—A very large, fine, mild red pepper. Not only is it immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size and magnificent appear-



Chinese Giant

ance make it sell most readily. The plants are vigorous in growth, well branched and thickly set with enormous fruits. Fruits blocky, 4 to 5 inches broad, color brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE—Large and mild, excellent for pickling. Pkt., 10c.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Bright red, very productive. Pkt. 7c.

RED CLUSTER—A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits. Pkt., 10c.

RUBY KING—Beautiful bright red, large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles. Pkt., 7c.

SWEET GOLDEN QUEEN—Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor. Pkt., 10c.

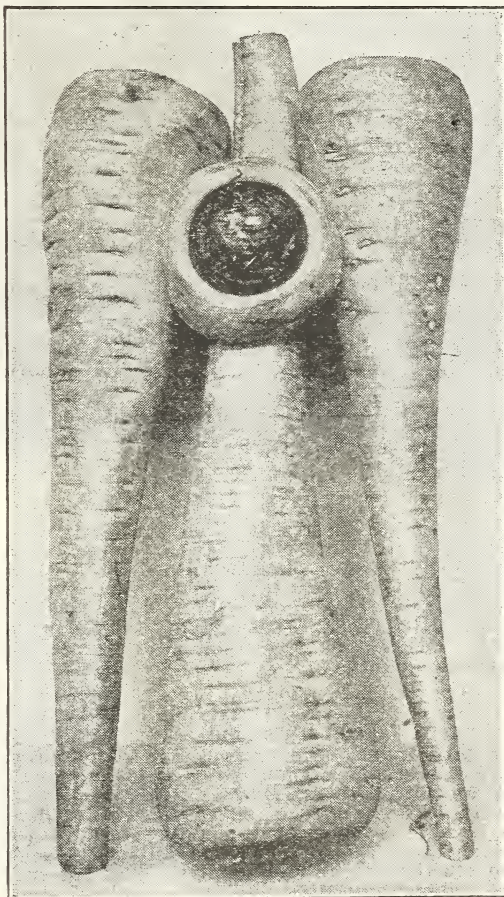
SWEET MOUNTAIN—Large, regular and of mild flavor; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 7c.

PIMENTO—A new sweet variety of exceptional flavor and smooth meaty fruit. Pkt. 10c.

Parsnip

HOLLOW CROWN—A market garden's strain. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c.

LONG SMOOTH WHITE—Long, white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.



Hollow Crown

Seed Potatoes

It is not advisable to plant potatoes from crops that did not yield well, or contained a large percentage of small or irregular tubers.

By using potatoes from hills with weak vines and poor, small potatoes, the number of poor hills is largely increased each season until the yield is greatly reduced.

By selecting seed from the best hills and using them for seed a strain of potatoes that will yield twice as much as common seed can easily be produced.

We can furnish seed grown from seed selected from the best hills only which will be found far superior to ordinary potatoes for planting.

We notice when using this selected seed that the vines are stronger and more vigorous than usual, and there are no poor, weak hills. Every hill seems to be just like another and all produce a good lot of even size potatoes.

CULTURE. Any good soil will produce Potatoes, but quality is much improved when produced on good sandy loam. Make furrows of good depth, three feet apart, scatter a liberal dressing of fertilizer in the drill. Cover slightly with earth and upon this set the seed Potatoes in hills one and one-half feet apart. If a very early crop is desired, it will be necessary to sprout the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes in pieces of the size desired and place in a warm light room for four days before required for planting in the open ground.

Use Bordeaux mixture for blight and arsenate of lead for the Colorado beetle, or if, as is often the case, both these conditions prevail, use the two in combination. We recommend Tuber Tonic (Sherwin Williams) for this purpose knowing it to be effective, and we believe it will also increase the crop and improve the quality.



EARLY OHIO

Early Ohio is the standard early potato; medium long with square ends; color, light red, deeper around the eyes. Vines small and die down very early. Often yields very large crops under high culture. The most satisfactory early potato for the corn belt. **Three lbs., 50c, postpaid. Ask for price in quantity.**

EARLY ROSE

Early Rose is probably the most popular early potato ever raised in this country. It has been the standard for yield and quality for thirty years. There is very little true Early Rose seed to be had, but we are glad to be able to offer some genuine stock grown under the "hill-unit" system and possessing the old-time vigor and quality. The potatoes are oblong and light red with shallow eyes. They yield well for an early kind and the

quality is of the best. **Three lbs. 50c post-paid. Ask for price in quantity.**

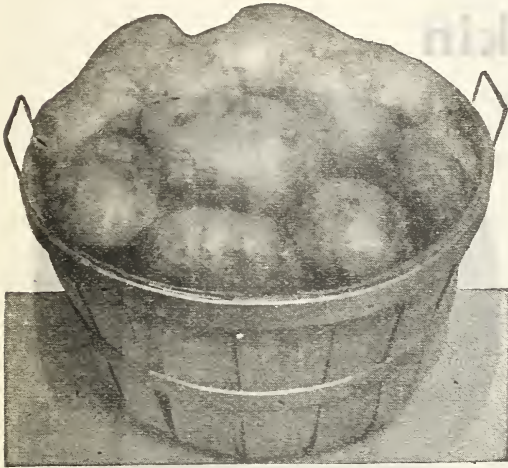
BLISS EARLY TRIUMPH

Always brings you above the market price. Bliss Early Triumph are the first "new" Potatoes on the market in almost every section of the United States. Some record prices have been paid for Early Triumph so you will be assured of a profit if you plant them.

Triumphs run very uniform in size and shape. They are small to medium, almost round with rather squared ends. Skin is reddish pink, but flesh pure white. It cooks up dry and mealy, having won a reputation for splendid cooking quality. As eyes are shallow there is very little waste in peeling.

Our seed stock is Northern grown, nice looking, true to type. **Price, 3 lbs., 50c, post-paid. Ask for price in quantity.**

IRISH COBBLERS



Next to Early Ohio Irish Clobber is the Most Popular Early Potato.

Irish Clobber has been for some years the most famous early potato in the east. It is raised extensively by the truckers there to supply the eastern market and from there its popularity has spread throughout the whole United States.

It is a most excellent early variety, maturing good sized tubers seven weeks from time of planting. It has the remarkable characteristic of producing very few, if any, small tubers, all the tubers being of marketable size. The vines make short, upright growth so that the hills may be only a short distance apart. The flesh is pure white with a clean, smooth white skin and in quality they are excellent, cooking very dry and mealy. They are splendid peelers and a first class sort worth the attention of all potato growers.

Three lbs., 50c, postpaid. Ask for price in quantity.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

Brings the Highest Main Crop Price. Finer Grained and Whiter Flesh Than Any Other Variety.

Sir Walter Raleigh is a perfect main crop potato and is a seedling of Rural New Yorker. Good size, hardly ever any small ones, nearly round in shape, skin pure white, eyes few and very shallow. Potatoes never scabby or pronged and a great blight resister. A sure yielder where others fail in clay soils and other soils. It can be justly claimed that Sir Walter Raleigh is the whitest fleshed and finest grained potato on the whole list of main crop varieties. On trial grounds of the Rural New Yorker it proved the best and heaviest cropper of 49 varieties. It is the type of potato bringing the highest price on every market and it yields well. Three lbs. 50c, postpaid. Ask for price in quantity.

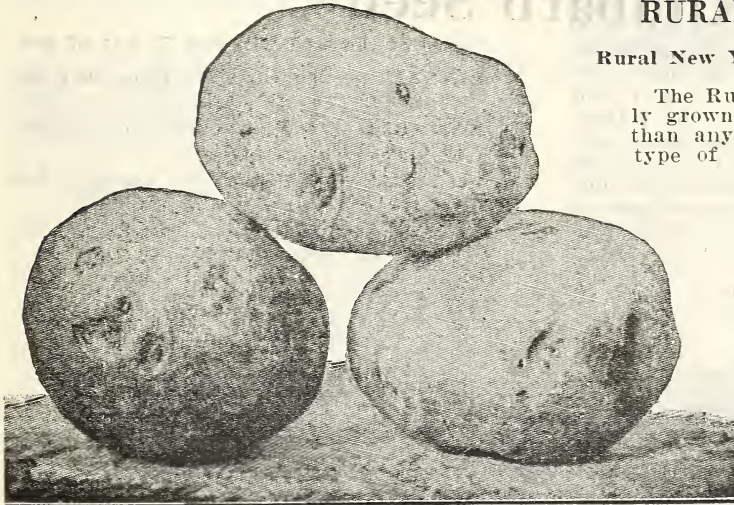


RURAL NEW YORKER

Rural New Yorker Has Been the Standard Late Variety.

The Rural New Yorker is more largely grown in the potato growing states than any other late potato and is the type of potato preferred on the markets. They are large and unusually smooth with a few shallow eyes, skin white as is also the flesh which is of superior quality. They are medium late and the best drouth resister.

This is a potato that should especially recommend itself to those who want the best to be had in a medium late market potato. Three lbs., 50c; postpaid. Ask for price in quantity.



Pumpkin

CONNECTICUT FIELD—Grown for stock, very productive, uniform type. Pkt., 5c; oz. 12c.

GOLDEN CUSHAW—Fine golden color. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

KENTUCKY FIELD—Grown for stock; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz. 12c.

LARGE CHEESE—Flat; one of the best varieties for family use; good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.



Connecticut Field



Large Cheese

MAMMOTH POTIRON—Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 pounds; fine for exhibition. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

MAMMOTH TOURS—A very large French variety. The large seeds are fine for eating. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

QUAKER PIE—Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.

RED ETAMPES—Medium size, flat, fine for cooking. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Medium size, crook-neck, very productive. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

SWEET OR SUGAR—Fine grained, sweet and prolific; small yellow best for pies. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies. Pkt 10c; oz., 20c.

WHITE CUSHAW—Fine white color. Pkt. 7c; oz., 15c.

Rhubarb Seed

CULTURE—Sow the seed in cold frame in the spring and as soon as the plants are large enough to transplant in rows 1 foot apart each way and cultivate. The following spring, plant out in rows 5 feet apart each way and each spring work into the soil a liberal supply of decomposed stable manure. Rhubarb roots are set out and cultivated as the above and this method gives edible rhubarb in a very short time.

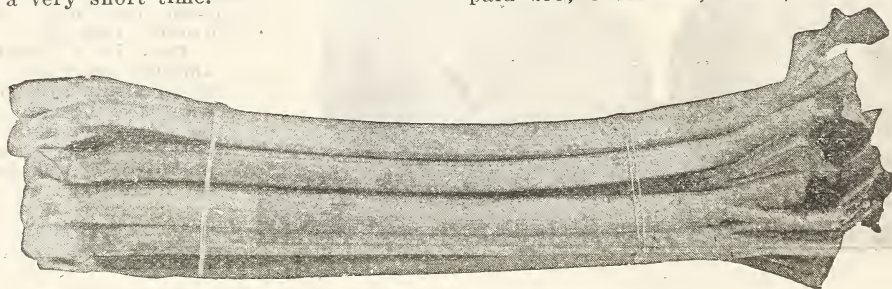
Ounce of the seed will sow 75 feet of row.

LINNAEUS—The earliest. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

MAMMOTH—Very large, but good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

VICTORIA—Very fine in quality, but small. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

ROOTS of any of the above. Each post-paid 25c; 3 for 60c; doz. \$2.25.



Mammoth Rhubarb

Radishes

Sow seed half inch deep in the early spring in rows 1 foot apart and the more fertile the soil the faster they will grow. For a succession, sow every 10 days throughout the season and stir the soil sufficient to keep out weeds.

One ounce of seed required for 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds of seed will plant one acre.

Ready for Use From 18 to 25 Days

CRIMSON GIANT—This we consider the greatest new radish in the last ten years. It is of American origin. It is an early radish, looking much like the old Early Scarlet Globe, but more perfect in shape and color. It comes as early as any radish, but the amazing thing about it is that it keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet, till it gets as large as a teacup or larger. Just imagine the nicest Scarlet Globe Radish you ever saw, deep red outside and pure white inside, fine flavor, and large as a teacup and you will have a good idea of it. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Earliest, most handsome, tender and crisp. Deep glossy crimson with white tips. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

***LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP**—Very long and crisp, for frames and open ground. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

***LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET**—White tipped, very bright and beautiful. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

***LONG SCARLET CHARTIER WHITE TIPPED**—Shades from crimson to white; tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

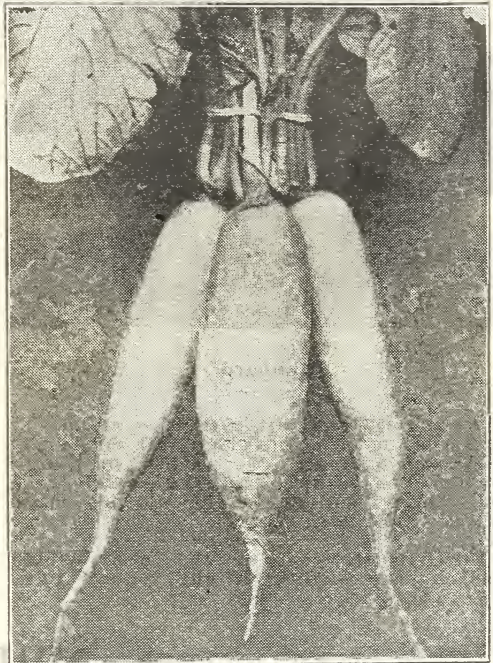
***ROSY GEM**—One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

***THE ICICLE**—A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early; fine for market. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

TURNIP EARLY SCARLET—Very early, crisp; good forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

TURNIP EARLY SCARLET WHITE TIPPED—Very early, for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

***NON-PLUS ULTRA**—Extra early scarlet forcing, short leaved. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.



White Icicle

***WHITE or BOX**—Suitable for forcing, fresh, pure white and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz. 15c.

TURNIP YELLOW SUMMER—Dull yellow, fine flesh. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

WINTER CALIFORNIA WHITE MAMMOTH—A very large white winter variety. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

WINTER LONG BLACK SPANISH—The popular winter sort. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

***WINTER ROSE CHINA**—Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well. Pkt. 7c; oz., 20c.

***WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER**—Very large; the German's favorite; quality fine. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.



Crimson Giant

Squash

CULTURE—Plant when danger of frost is past and the ground has become warm. For bush varieties the hills may be five feet apart but allow six to eight feet for trailing varieties. Plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill and thin to three plants when they begin to vine.

BOSTON MARROW—Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

EARLY GOLDEN BUSH SCALLOP—Fine for summer use, not as early as the White. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—A good early shipping variety, best scallop. Pkt. 7c; oz., 20c.



Hubbard

TABLE QUEEN SQUASH—A small variety of superior merit. Just right for cutting in halves and baking. The seed was brought from Copenhagen by an American tourist who recognized its superior flavor and sweetness. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FORDHOOK—One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—One of the very best summer squashes. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

HUBBARD—Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality. Pkt. 7c; oz., 15c.

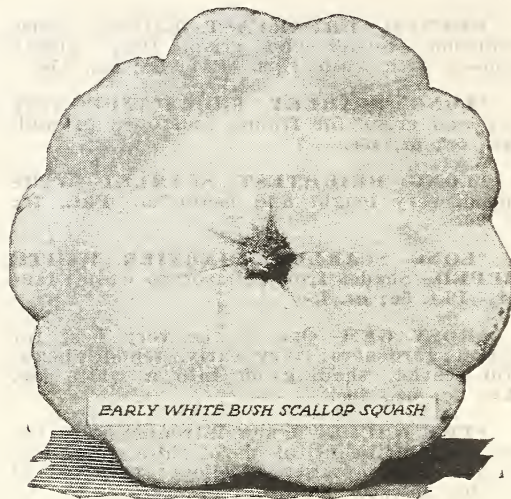
WARTY HUBBARD—More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

MAMMOTH CHILI—Grows to an enormous size; rich orange yellow. Pkt. 5c. oz. 15c

PIKE'S PEAK OR SIBLEY—Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort. Pkt. 7c; oz. 20c.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD—Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality. Pkt., 7c; oz., 20c.

FAXON'S NEW BRAZILIAN — Medium size, very early, productive; orange flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP SQUASH

Spinach

CULTURE—For early spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. In the spring, when dry, remove the litter and the plants will be ready for use in a short time. Sow the seed 1 inch deep in rows a foot apart. For a succession, sow again early in the spring and every two weeks thereafter. Keep surface soil cultivated lightly.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds seed required for an acre.

CURLED-LEAVED SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE—Large, tender leaves, fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

LONG-STANDING ROUND THICK LEAVED—Dark green, very long standing before running to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PRICKLY—Vigorous and hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c.

NEW ZEALAND—Entirely different from the true Spinach in type and in that it thrives during hot weather and in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in hills two feet apart each way. This Spinach can be used in August or September or up till frost. By using only the leaves it will sprout out again. Pkt. 10c; oz., 20c.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster

LONG WHITE FRENCH—Pkt., 10c; oz. 20c.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—Large and superior. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

Tomatoes

EARLIANA—It is a full week ahead of all others. Plants of strong growth and very productive. Fruits large, deep red, and of superior quality. Smooth and free from cracks. Pkt., 7c; oz., 50c.

MATCHLESS—Extra large, smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid. Pkt., 7c; oz., 50c.

PONDEROSA—The largest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

BONNIE BEST—The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid. Very few seeds and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 7c; oz. 50c.

JOHN BAER—A remarkable new variety. Extra early red and solid. Nearly as early as Earliana and much more solid and prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz. 75c.

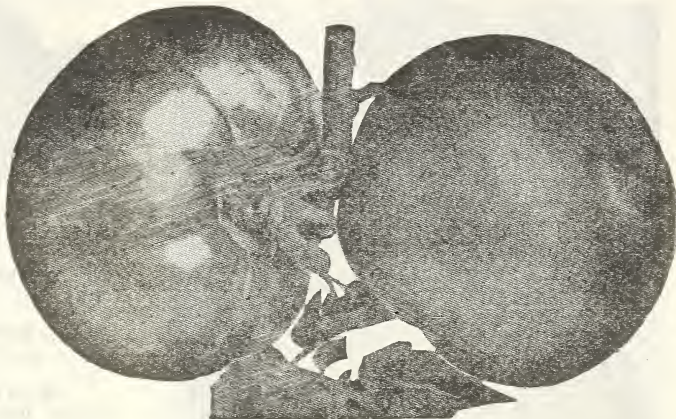
DWARF CHAMPION—Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles Acme in appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz. 40c.

PERFECTION (Livingston)—Early, regular and productive, red, heavy cropper. Pkt. 7c; oz. 50c.

BEAUTY (Livingston)—Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form. Pkt., 7c; oz. 50c.

STONE (Livingston)—Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz. 40c.

ACME—Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies. Pkt. 7c; oz., 50c.



Matchless

TROPHY, LARGE — Very solid, standard late sort, grown extensively for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz., 40c.

GOLD NUGGET—Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz. 70c.



Bonnie Best

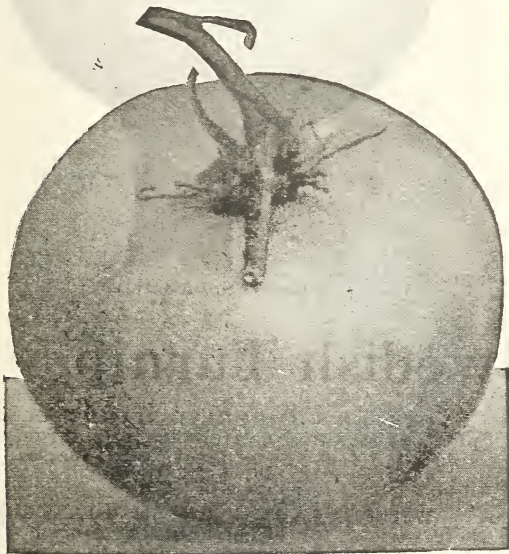
PEACH—Resembles a peach, for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

RED CHERRY—Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches, used for pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

YELLOW PEAR-SHAPED—Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid. Pkt., 7c; oz., 60c.

GROUND CHERRY (Husk Tomato)—Small and ornamental fruit used for preserves. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large size, handsome, very smooth, good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz. 75c.



Ponderosa

Turnips



Yellow Globe

COW HORN—Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

EARLY MILAN WHITE — Very early, white top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

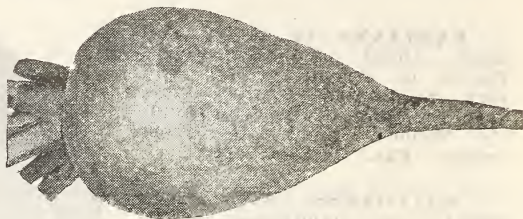
EARLY MILAN PURPLE—Earliest of all, with purple top. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Small, round white. Excellent table variety. Grows quickly. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c.

GOLDEN BALL OR ORANGE JELLY—Very handsome; keeps fairly well. Pkt. 7c; oz. 15c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



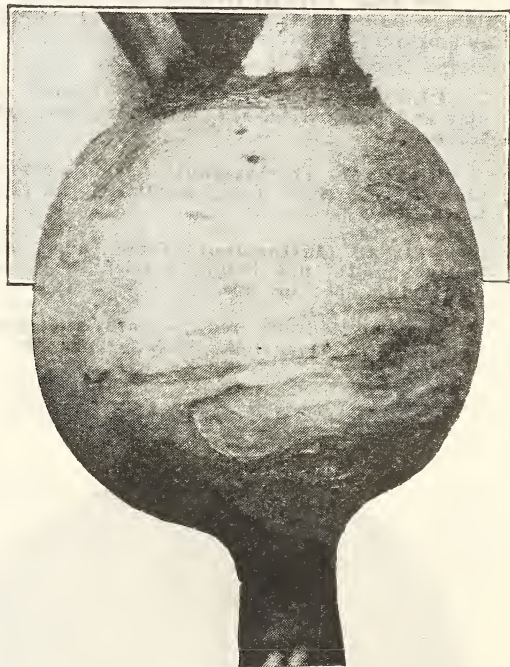
White Egg

WHITE EGG—Oval, handsome and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz., 10c.

WHITE NORFOLK—Globular, late, solid, very large, fine for stock. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A good early white flat sort. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.

YELLOW GLOBE—Good and sweet; keeps fairly well. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.



Early Snowball

Rutabaga, or Swedish Turnip

MONARCH—Distinct in form; a grand, good variety; very large yielder; grown mostly above the ground; flesh rich yellow. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Very hardy variety; flesh yellow, sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

CARTER'S IMPERIAL HARDY—A purple topped variety, growing to a large size, single tap root; good flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.

WHITE SWEDE OR RUSSIAN—Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh, fine flavor, good keeper. Pkt., 7c; oz., 15c.

Flowers

AGERATUM—A beautiful, hardy annual, covered with bloom all summer. Blue flowers. Pkt., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

ALYSSUM—Sweet-scented, hardy annual, blooms early in spring; a pure white flower, and continues to bloom until late autumn. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

LITTLE GEM—Annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

SANTILE—Yellow perennial. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

AMERICAN ASTER—It is to be had in three colors; pink, white and blue, combining when the cut flowers are bunched together most effectively the American national colors. This Aster of American origin, one of the largest flowering, late branching sorts, vigorous growth and profuse bloomer with whorled centers as the flower unfolds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

GIANT COMET, BRANCHING TYPE. Mixed. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

QUEEN OF THE MARKET TYPE. Very early. Mixed. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

BALSAM—Known as Lady Slipper, and Touch-Me-Not. The colors range from white to dark purple. Hardy annual, one to two feet high. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CALLIOPSIS—Showy border plant, flowers bright yellow or rich brown, either self-colored or with these colors and red contrasted. All sorts mixed. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CANDYTUFT—Showy, branching plants six to twelve inches high; will bloom from July to September, or if planted in the fall, from May to July. Mixed varieties, pkt., 7c; oz. 25c.

CASTOR BEAN (RICINUS)—Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of green metallic blue; of very quick growth in rich soil. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.



Canterbury Bells

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula)—Very fine hardy plants profusely covered with extremely showy bell-shaped flowers, in single, semi-double and double forms in shades of blue, white and rose with some of the blooms 3 inches in length and 3 inches across of beautiful waxy texture. Single varieties mixed pkt. 7c. Double varieties mixed pkt. 10c.

CELOSIA PLUMOSA—Distinct variety of bush form of growth about two feet, branching freely and bearing a profusion of beautiful ball shaped woolly flower heads of intense scarlet. Sometimes called the Wool Flower. Blooms all summer until the frost comes. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATION MARGUERITE—Easily grown from seed; free blooming; flowers bright with clove-like fragrance; some varieties are suited for house plants; others do best in the open ground. Plant in April. Half hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

CENTURIA-CYANUS (Bachelor Buttons, Corn Flower) in its improved forms is one of the most attractive of garden flowers. One to two feet high. Double mixed. Pkt., 7c.

COLEUS OR FOLIAGE PLANT—Our seed mixture is saved from plants showing the choicest colors and best shaped leaves. They may be taken up in the fall and potted for house culture or the seed can be sown at any time for house plants. They like good soil and plenty of water and there is nothing better for a border plant or for making solid flower beds. Pkt., 25c.

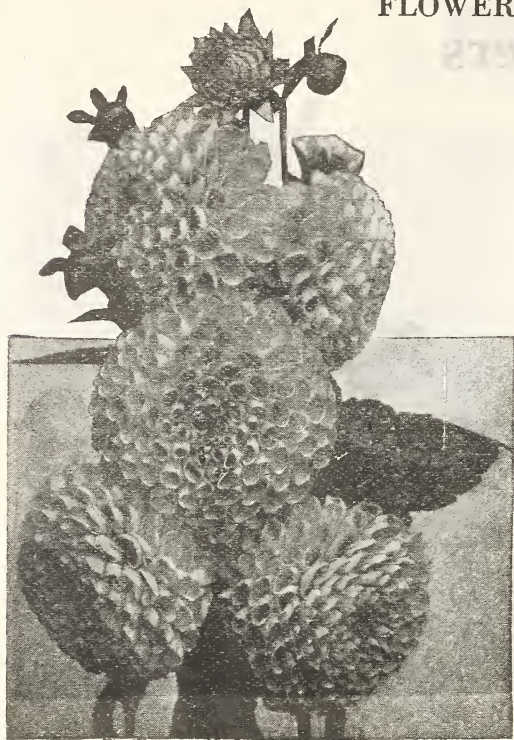
COREOPSIS—Very showy, free flowering plants, native of this country, fine for borders and beds. Yellow Flowering. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

COLUMBINE—One of the best of the hardy plants, bearing flowers of exquisite clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple and striped colors. A fine plant for the shrubby border or grown as single specimens. Pkt. 10c.



Asters

FLOWERS—Continued



Dahlias

COSMOS—A very effective autumn flower. Bush-like plants 3 to 5 feet high, and covered with large single dahlia-like flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE—A most beautiful climber with delicate, dark green, feathery foliage, scarlet blossoms. Tender annual. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

DAHLIA Double Large Flowering—Dahlias can be grown the first season from seed. You will get many fine varieties in this way. Our seed is saved from all of the very best of the double flowering and is especially choice. Pkt., 15c. **Single Mixed Varieties.** There are many very beautiful single flowering dahlias, some of them making a greater display than the double kinds. Pkt. 12c.

EVERLASTINGS — These old-fashioned flowers are still considered very useful. Many of them have fine colors and are very odd shapes and they are well worth growing. If cut when they come into bloom and hung with heads down and allowed to dry gradually in a shaded place they will be straight and perfect in shape and last forever. Our mixture of seed comprises all the best there is in these wonderful flowers. Pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW—These are fine plants for bedding, growing about 3 feet high, with large double flowers pure white in color. They are well adapted for bedding or as house plants. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis*)—A favorite old-fashioned flower, bearing in profusion clusters of blue blossoms. It thrives well in the shade or open border. Hardy perennial. Pkt., 7c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (*Marvel of Peru*)—The flowers are funnel-shaped and open about four o'clock in the afternoon and remain open all night and generally perish before noon next day; will grow in any soil. Hardy annual, 2 feet high. Pkt. 7c; oz. 25c.

FOXGLOVE OR DIGITALIS—Produces long spikes of richly colored flowers that are excellent for cutting. They grow from 3 to 5 feet and are in many colors in white, pink, purple, yellow and many various shades. Excellent for borders. Pkt. 7c.

GAILLARDIA—Single and double mixed. There is nothing more admired for their rich blending of colors than the gaillardia. They thrive everywhere and their colors are very gorgeous. The plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high and the double daisy-like flowers are very fine for cutting. Pkt., 7c.

GODETIA—Quick growing and profuse flowering hardy annual of showy colors. Easily grown by anyone. Sow seed early in open ground. The equal of an Azalia. Pkt. 7c.

GYSOPHILA—(*Baby's Breath*).—Pretty free flowering, elegant plants, succeeding in any garden soil. Their misty white panicles of bloom are largely used for mixing with other cut flowers. Pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE—Highly valued for the fragrance of their flowers and duration of bloom. Pkt., 10c.

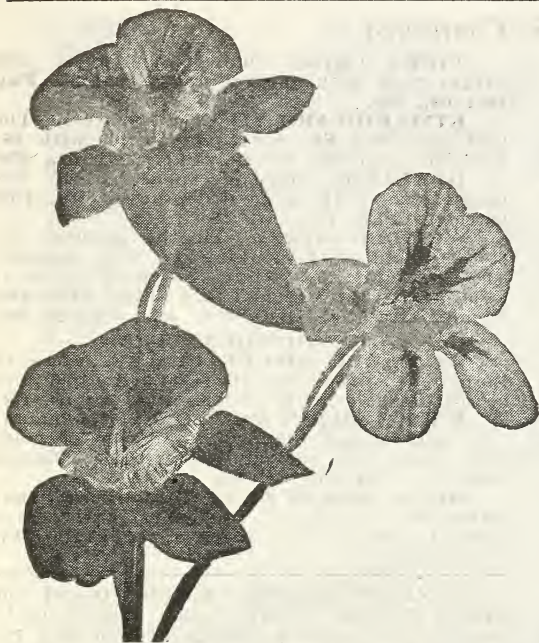
HOLLYHOCK — Everblooming annual. The annual kind bloom the first year from seed. Sown in May they will flower in August, but if started inside and set out early they will bloom in July. They are free bloomers and continually in bloom throughout the season. Pkt., 10c.

JOB'S TEARS—An ornamental grass known botanically as *Coix Lacryma*. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with broad corn-like leaves. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA OR SUMMER CYPRESS—(*Kochia Tricophylla*.) A highly ornamental annual, having a cypress-like appearance. Its bright autumn coloring has given it two other names: "Mexican Fire Plant" and "Burning Bush." Pkt. 7c.



Cosmos



Nasturtiums

MIGNONETTE—A well-known hardy annual, producing exceedingly fragrant flowers. Seed sown in autumn will bloom early in the spring; thrive best in cool temperature; 1 foot high. Pkt., 7c; oz. 25c.

MARIGOLD—Old-Fashioned flower blooming in profusion; usually 2 feet; high; blooms till frost comes. Pkt. 7c.

MORNING GLORY—Handsome, showy climber, suitable for covering windows, trellis, old stumps, etc., if support be given the vines. Hardy annual; 10 feet high. Pkt., 7c; oz. 25c.

NASTURTIIUMS — Giant Climbing—The best of the climbers, as the leaves are the most attractive and the flowers are held out from the foliage better. The foliage is very dark green and the flowers of a great variety of colors measure as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Pkt. 7c; oz. 15c.

DWARF OR TOM THUMB nasturtiums are fine for bedding and have large flowers of every known color with a goodly mixing of the darker shades. It is well to plant the mixed, tall and short growing for bedding, as the tall growing hold up the mass of foliage and they make a better effect than as if the dwarf kinds only were planted. Pkt., 7c; oz. 15c.

PANSIES—Pansies are now produced in almost infinite variety of form, color and markings. Choice mixed, all colors. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX—Mixed will produce all the shades in red, crimson, rose, violet and purples and the best in the striped kinds. There is nothing better than the annual phlox for bedding, as its bright colors cannot be excelled. It is one of the easiest of the annuals to raise and give a wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PINKS—(Dianthus)—For beautiful and lasting cut flowers, ease of culture and freedom of bloom, the hardy garden pinks have no superior among annuals. Pkt. 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

POPPIES—No other flower produces a more brilliant display of colors during the blooming period.

New Shirley—Pkt. 7c.

Oriental Poppy—Pkt. 10c.

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy). Pkt. 7c.

PORTULACA OR ROSE MOSS. There are few flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of color in the bright sunshine as a bed of Portulacas. The flowers close in shadow, but are open in sunshine. Pkt. 7c.

PETUNIA—For freedom of bloom, variety of color and effectiveness these have no equals. A little care bestowed upon them, Petunias will produce their handsome, sweet-scented flowers in delicate and gorgeous colors throughout the whole summer. Pkt. 7c.

SALVIA—The most brilliant colored flowers and extremely useful for bedding. Blooms are of fiery red crimson color, continuing to flower for a long time. Tender perennials; blooms until frost; height 2 to 3 feet; Splendens. Pkt. 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Very showy bedding or border plants, with richly-colored, funnel-shaped flowers, which are purple, scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, blue and almost black; height, 1 foot. Fine mixed sorts. Pkt. 7c.

SMILAX—A climbing plant that holds beauty in its rich dark green shiny foliage. When grown in hanging baskets it droops in a graceful manner that makes it a favorite for that use. Pkt. 7c.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)—These tall growing plants have spikes of flowers of very gorgeous colorings, growing to a height of about 2 feet, fine for flower beds or borders and can be cut back in September and potted for winter flowering. All the best colored kinds are produced from our selection of seed. Pkt. 7c.

STOCKS—The Ten Weeks stocks produces immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, measuring from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in colors of white, rose, blue, lilac, brown and yellow. They are very fragrant and fine to grow for cut flowers. Our assortment of seed includes the best colored and double kinds. Pkt. 10c.



Pansies

FLOWERS—Continued

SWEET PEAS

Sweet Peas are among the most beautiful of all our hardy annuals. Select a sunny, open place several feet from any building and as far as possible from large trees. Sow as early in the spring as possible. Plant in rows and have the rows trenched for planting 4 to 6 inches deep. In dry weather water freely and keep the flowers picked closely. If allowed to go to seed plants will stop blooming.

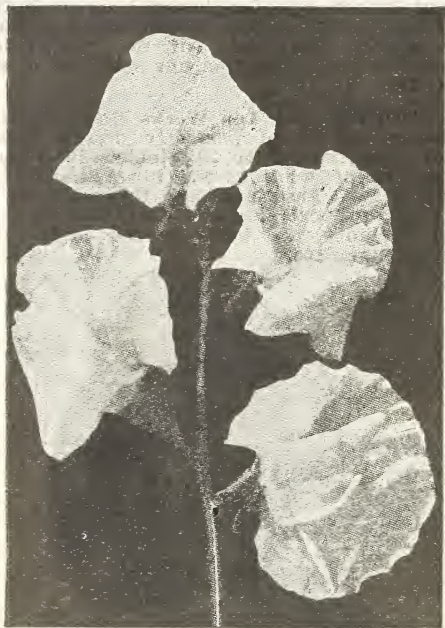
THE SPENCER TYPES are exceptionally large size, with long stems, the wings waved or frilled and the effect remarkably graceful and attractive. We offer what we consider to be the best varieties.

APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER. (Rose Spencer.)—Standard with primrose wings. Very large; true Spencer form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

PINK SPENCER—Some of the flowers show striping. It is one of the most attractive varieties ever introduced. Pkt 10c; oz. 25c.

WHITE SPENCER—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

MRS. HUGH DICKSON (Salmon Pink Spencer). A light on cream background. strong growers; throws four flowers to a stem. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



Sweet Peas

FIERY CROSS—One of the finest new bright reds with cherry orange wings. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

KING EDWARD VII (Red Spencer).—The best pure red Spencer; very large, with especially immense wings. Pkt. 10c; oz., 25c.

OTHELLO (Maroon Spencer).—Of immense size, with large drooping wings; rich maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

SPENCER MIXED—All the Spencer varieties included in making up this magnificent mixture. A splendid range of colors is thus assured in remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

GRANDIFLORA TYPE

LAVENDER SWEET PEA (Countess of Radnor). Self-colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender. Pkt. 7c; oz. 15c.

WHITE SWEET PEA (Emily Henderson).—A well-formed, clear white flower of medium size. An early, free and persistent bloomer. Pkt. 7c; oz. 15c.

MIXED SWEET PEAS (Grandiflora Type) (Michael's Mixture). All colors, good mixture. Contains over twenty varieties. Pkt. 7c; oz. 15c.

SUNFLOWER—The Double Dwarf or Globes of Gold is very double and round in form. They make a stately growth and remain in bloom for a long period. As a background for the garden they are very useful. Pkt. 7c.

SWEET WILLIAMS—Fine for beds and borders. The seed can be planted in the spring in the open ground and will blossom in the fall. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 7c.

VERBENA—Sown in May, they will bloom in August, but if started in the house in pots in winter, they will be in bloom sooner. Seeds should be soaked in lukewarm water before planting, and care should be taken that the soil be very rich. Half hardy perennial trailer; 6 to 10 inches high. Pkt. 7c.

WALLFLOWER. Dwarf Double Branching Mixed—Wallflowers should be better known, as their adaptability for pot culture and out-of-door bedding and the peculiar sweet fragrance of the flowers makes them a great favorite with all that grow them. The oriental colorings of the flowers in their rich reds and yellows is very effective. Pkt. 8c.

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER—This is the finest type of Celosia there is and has made a great sensation wherever grown. They are easily grown and have a plume-like head of dazzling colors in various shades of dark red and purplish-red. Are very valuable for decorative purposes and keep a long time when cut and placed in water. Pkt. 10c.

ZINNIA—Few flowers are more easily grown or bloom more abundantly throughout the season. Sow the seed early and transplant to 1½ feet apart in good rich soil. Mixed Double, all colors. Pkt. 7c.

Lawn Grass

LAWN GRASS MIXTURE—For quickly producing a permanent, thick and velvety sward of grass, this brand of Lawn Grass cannot be excelled. It is the best mixture of grasses we sell for lawn making, and will give satisfaction wherever sown, ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

MIXTURE FOR SHADED SPOTS—Usually it is quite difficult to obtain a satisfactory growth of grass under trees and in shady places; for sowing in such places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

FANCY KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—There is absolutely no grass better for a lawn than Fancy Blue Grass. It comes early and stays green until late in the fall. Our seed is pure and of high germination. ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

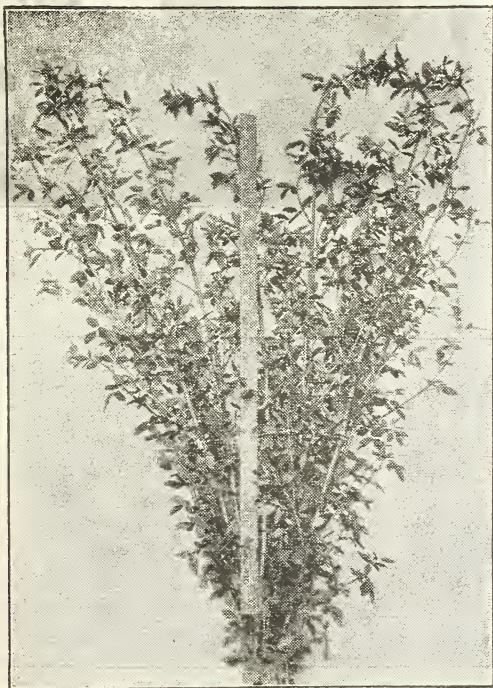


RED CLOVER

Grass and Field Seed Department

Prices on Field and Grass Seeds Fluctuate and we cannot quote definite prices. Poultry Food
Also Varies in Price.

ALFALFA



Alfalfa

This has become the acknowledged best money maker for the farmers. It is being sown in almost all sections of the United States with satisfactory results, making four crops of hay per season in the Central West and three in other sections. A good seed crop is also quite often harvested which adds very much to its value. It is sown both spring and fall with equally good results. If sown in the spring, a nurse crop of oats (about one bushel per acre) has given good results, as it protects the small alfalfa plants until they get well rooted and keeps the weeds down also. 15 to 20 pounds per acre is generally used in different localities. We carry complete stock of highgrade seed grown in what is acknowledged to be the best and largest alfalfa growing district in the world. Kansas now has over ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES and the seed produced is the very best quality obtainable.

RED CLOVER, MEDIUM

This plant is so well known that it needs very little comment. It is one of the best known land builders, and crops following the plowing under of a clover field always result in larger yield. Spring sowing is generally considered the best in most sections, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, if sown alone.



Mammoth Red Clover

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

This is practically the same as the Medium, with the exception that it grows taller and stalks are coarse. It is especially recommended to be sown for plowing under for fertilizing purposes.

ALSYKE CLOVER

This is a very hardy plant and adapted to wet soil where other clovers will fail. It yields heavy crop of hay, also affords good pasturage. But one of its greatest values is for sowing with other grasses for permanent pasture or meadows. The heads are globular, fragrant and much liked by bees, who secure large amount of honey from them. Sow in spring in most sections at rate of 6 pounds per acre.



Alsyke Clover

WHITE CLOVER

This is a small perennial, valuable for pastures, also used in lawns with Blue Grass and will grow in almost all soils. Can be used to great advantage to mix with other seeds for making permanent pastures. Sow six to eight pounds per acre alone. Half that amount with other seeds.



White Clover



Field of Sweet Clover

SWEET CLOVER

This plant has just recently come into favor, as previous to the past two years it was considered of very little value, growing by the roadsides, and stock passing it by be they ever so hungry. Stock does have to learn to eat it, but when they begin they relish it, and it has been found to contain great nutriment. For hay it should be cut before it becomes too ripe—in fact, better cut just after blossom appears. The white blossom is the only one we could recommend as it grows taller and produces better pasture or hay. It is a splendid fertilizer. In preparing the ground and for amount of seed sown use the same rule as for alfalfa.

TIMOTHY

This grass is so well known for its good qualities as a producer of hay and pasture in connection with other grasses that special attention is hardly necessary. It will do well on almost all kinds of soil. Sown alone about one bushel to four acres.



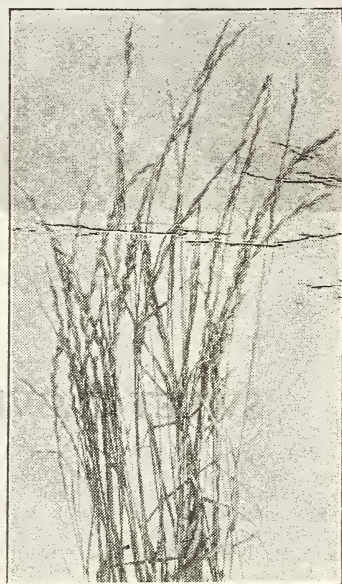
ORCHARD GRASS



Italian Rye Grass

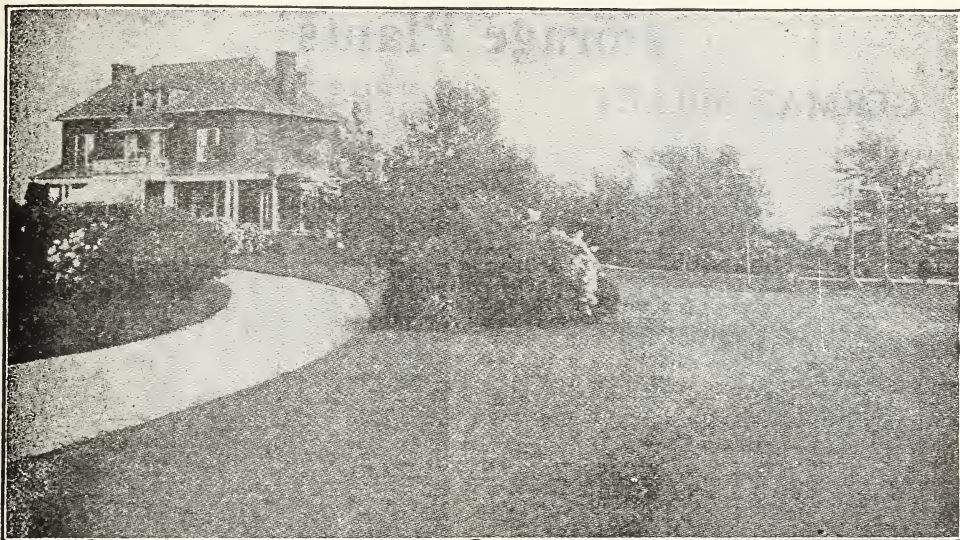
This grass does well everywhere, and for hay can be cut much earlier than timothy. Succeeds the best of all grasses in timbered lands or orchards. Sow one to two bushels per acre.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Also known as English Rye, and is very similar to Italian Rye grass, being a little slower in growth, but has the advantage of lasting several years. Makes very heavy, leafy growth, and very fine for either pasture or hay purposes.



Perennial Rye Grass

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This grass, tho' but an annual in this climate, produces such great results that in a very short time after the seed is sown it makes as fine a pasture as other grasses of long standing. It grows about 2 to 3 feet high. The leaves are very dark green with a rich tint to the blade. It makes a pasture quick as oats, wheat, barley or rye would, and being a grass is of far greater value. It makes a splendid winter pasture, if left to cure on the ground.



Blue Grass Lawn

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This is the universal pasture grass of this country and the finest lawn grass known. It is the first green spear in the spring and the last when snow falls. The seed we offer is the very highest grade.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS OR MEADOW FESCUE

This grass has become very popular in many sections. It is splendid early and late pasture, also producing a seed crop in addition to the pasture the same season. It is a perennial—grows 2 to 3 feet high and heads out in June.



BROMUS INERMIS (Awnless Brome Grass)
—A hardy perennial, standing extremes of heat, cold and drouth better than any other of our cultivated grasses. Is especially adapted to the Northwest. It grows with great rapidity and produces heavy hay crops and luxuriant pastures. All kinds of stock eat it greedily, and the analysis made shows that it is exceedingly rich in flesh-forming ingredients. Sow about 15 to 20 pounds to the acre.



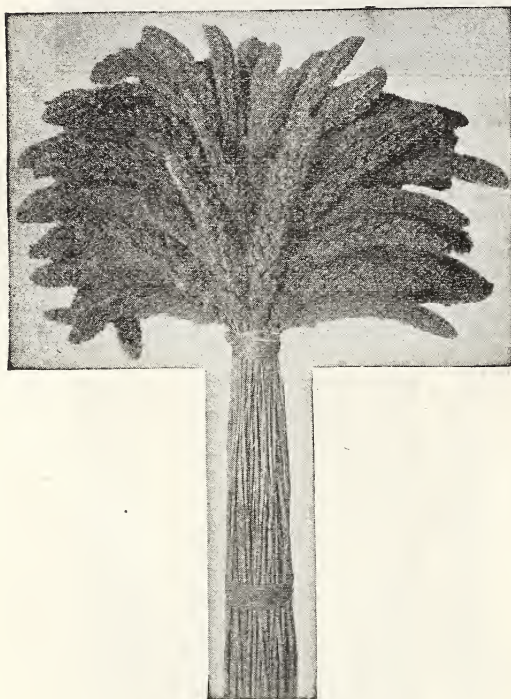
Red Top

RED TOP—This grass is especially suited to low, wet spouty lands; is, in fact, the only grass which is a real success on such soil. It stands our winters, can be sown on wet land without cultivation, and will catch. Into the wet soil it spreads its network of roots, tames the land and in a few years makes a deep substantial sod.

Forage Plants

GERMAN MILLET

German Millet makes a large-yielding and most nutritious hay crop, quick-growing and easily cured. It requires, however, to be seeded thickly—not less than one bushel per acre—and the crop should always be cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. If the seed is allowed to form, the stalks get hard, and it does not make nearly as good quality hay, and at the same time it is more exhaustive to the land. It can be sown at any time from the middle of May until the end of July. Do not sow too early, as it does not grow off well until the soil and weather get warm. It matures its crop in from 6 to 8 weeks after seeding.



German Millet

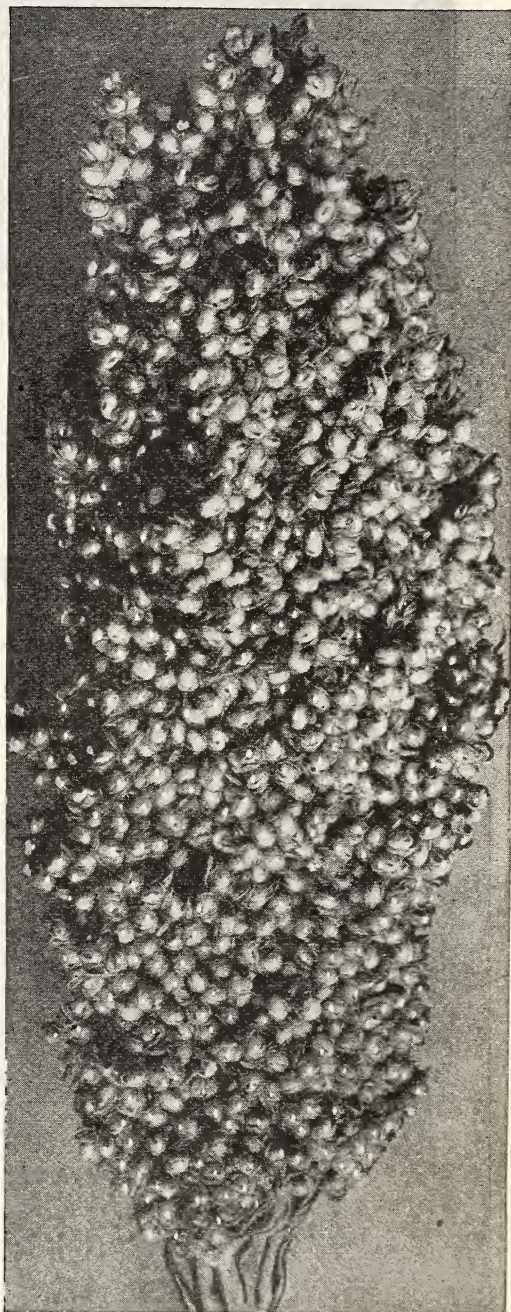
KAFFIR CORN

Makes Larger Yield of Fodder—also Specially Valuable to Grow for Grain for Cattle and Poultry.

The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is today grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. For a forage crop, when sown by itself, Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 bushel per acre. When sown for a forage crop, either by itself or with cow-peas, the crop should be cut before it is fully headed out.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN—The standard variety to grow both for forage and for making seed.

RED KAFFIR CORN—Very popular in some sections, and probably a little harder than the White.



Kaffir Corn

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM

Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. It grows 10 to 12 feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM

This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

This makes a thick, succulent growth of forage, very nutritious and of splendid milk-producing qualities. This, like sorghums, can be cut over two or three times, where it is desired to cut for green forage. Also makes excellent ensilage, or can be cured same as other sorghums.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN BROOM CORN

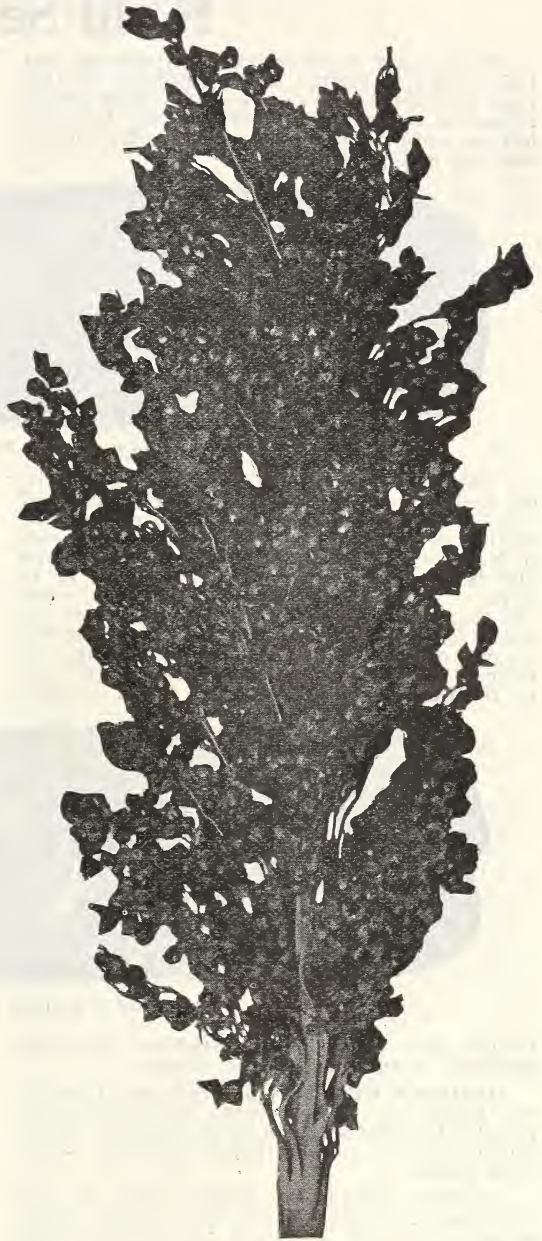
An excellent variety; is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre.

FIELD OR COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Makes Poor Land Rich—Makes Good Land More Productive—Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even When the Crop is Cut Off.

WHIPPOORWILL—A favorite, early, upright-growing variety, more largely used and sold than any other kind. Has brown speckled seed, which are easily gathered. Makes a good growth of vine, which can be easily cut and cured as dry forage. Some of our customers claim that this variety is also superior in land-improving qualities to other kinds.

NEW ERA—An early maturing variety which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seeds are smaller in size than the ordinary cow-pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding.



Early Amber Cane

RAPE

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—A forage plant of great merit, easily grown in any part of the United States, on any land that will raise turnips or corn, and will furnish abundant supplies of succulent, rich nutritious pasture, at a season when it is most needed.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is the best egg-producing food known.

BUCKWHEAT

Japanese. Silverhull.



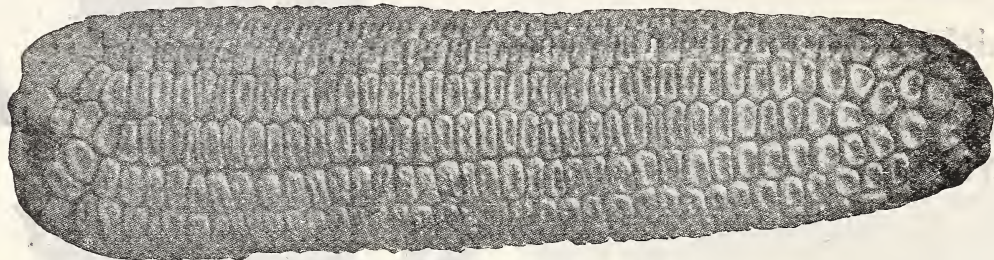
Rape

Field Seed Corn

Good Seed Corn is very important, and the farmer is paying more attention to this than in former years. We make extra efforts to secure the very best corn we can buy, selecting only what is sound and dry before shelling and grading.

sidered a most profitable variety in all of our best corn-growing sections.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE—This excellent white variety is probably the best of that class to which Silver Mine and White Su-

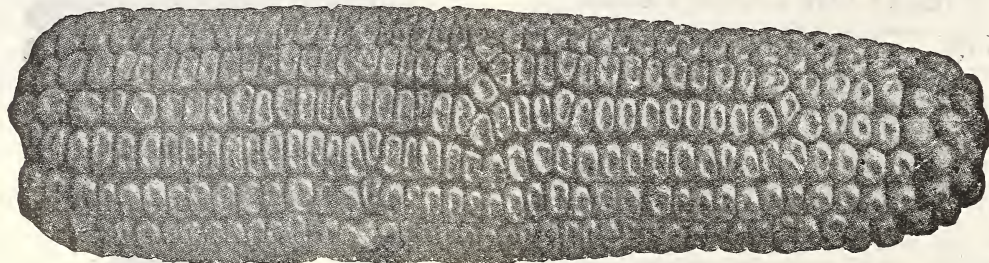


Pride of the North

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—The very earliest Yellow Dent Field Corn in cultivation, and can be successfully grown farther north than any other Dent variety. Ripens readily even in New England. Matures perfectly in 90 days and is very frequently safe from frost in 75 days. Very hardy, ears of uniform size; too small for a main crop, but right size for stock feeding; cob small, kernels set closely on cob and are long and compact. This variety is planted quite largely for early crop to feed stock while yet green; and is also

perior belong. It is the most popular white variety and would undoubtedly prove superior to all other White Dents wherever tried. The Illinois Corn Growers' Association class it as among the best White Dents.

IOWA GOLD MINE—This grand variety is an improved strain of Pride of the North. It is early ripening, being much larger, but a little later. The ears are of good size and shape and of a bright golden yellow color. It has been a favorite among stock feeders



Reid's Yellow Dent

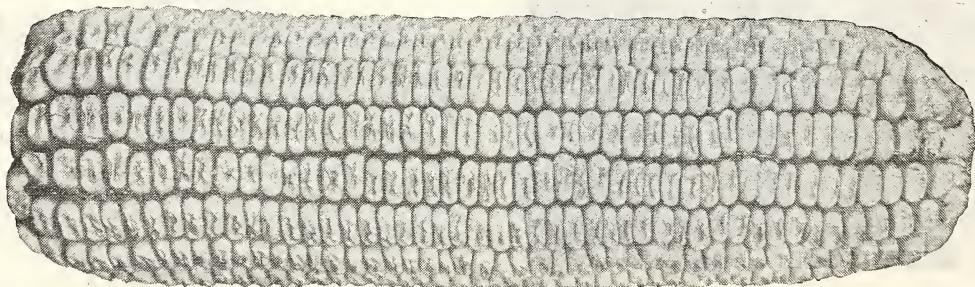
planted late when larger varieties could not possibly mature before the frosts.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—A large, broad grained, handsome yellow corn, which is very popular in some sections of the country. Ears are of good size, color bright golden yellow, cobs small.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—One of the very best Yellow Dent Corns—in size, shape of ear and color of kernel similar to Leaming. This is one of the Yellow Dents classed as distinct, and having an established standing as such. It is very popular and is con-

from the fact that the cob is small, grain soft and very deep.

IOWA SILVER MINE—The Iowa Silver Mine is a splendid white corn. We believe that in its yield it will surpass all other varieties of any color. In 1894, the poor corn year, only three-fourths of an acre was planted, yet it yielded just 73 bushels, or at the rate of ninety-seven and one-third bushels to the acre. It has no barren stalks. The ears are very even in size, being but little smaller at the tip than at the butt, and corn is well filled out over the tip.



Iowa Silver Mine

USEFUL TABLES

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Troy Weight. 24 grains, 1 pwt: 20 pwts.. 1 ounce: 12 ounces, 1 pound. Used for weighing gold, silver and jewels.

Apothecaries' Weight. 20 grains, 1 scruple: 3 scruples, 1 dram: 8 drams, 1 ounce: 12 ounces, 1 pound. The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy wt.

Avoirdupois Weight. 27 11-32 grains, 1 dram: 16 drams, 1 ounce: 16 ounces, 1 pound: 25 pounds, 1 quarter: 4 quarters, 1 cwt.: 2,000 pounds, 1 short ton: 2,240 pounds, 1 long ton.

Dry Measure. 2 pints, 1 quart: 8 quarts, 1 peck: 4 pecks, 1 bushel: 36 bushels, 1 chaldron.

Liquid Measure. 4 gills, 1 pint: 2 pints, 1 quart: 4 quarts, 1 gallon: 31½ gallons, 1 barrel: 2 barrels, 1 hogshead.

Time Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute: 60 minutes, 1 hour: 24 hours, 1 day: 7 days, 1 week: 28, 29, 30 or 31 days, 1 calendar month (30 days, 1 month in computing interest): 365 days, 1 year: 366 days, 1 leap year.

Circular Measure. 60 seconds, 1 minute: 60 minutes, 1 degree: 30 degrees, 1 sign: 90 degrees, 1 quadrant: 4 quadrants, 12 signs: or 360 degrees, 1 circle.

Long Measure. 12 inches, 1 foot: 3 feet, 1 yard: 5½ yards, 1 rod: 40 rods, 1 furlong: 8 furlongs, 1 stat. mile: 3 miles, 1 league.

Cloth Measure. 2¼ inches, 1 nail: 4 nails, 1 quarter: 4 quarters, 1 yard.

Mariners' Measure. 6 feet, 1 fathom: 120 fathoms, 1 cable length: 7½ cable lengths, 1 mile: 5,280 feet, 1 stat. mile: 6,085 feet, 1 naut. mile.

Miscellaneous. 3 inches, 1 palm: 4 inches, 1 hand: 6 inches, 1 span: 18 inches, 1 cubit: 21.8 inches, 1 Bible cubit: 2½ feet, 1 military space.

Square Measure. 144 sq. inches, 1 sq. foot: 9 sq. feet, 1 sq. yard: 30¼ sq. yards, 1 sq. rod: 40 sq. rods, 1 rood: 4 roods, 1 acre: 640 acres, 1 sq. mile.

Surveyor's Measure. 7.92 inches, 1 link: 25 links, 1 rod: 4 rods, 1 chain: 10 sq. chains or 160 sq. rods, 1 acre: 640 acres, 1 sq. mile: 36 sq. miles (6 miles square), 1 township.

Cubic Measure. 1,728 cubic inches, 1 cubic foot: 27 cubic feet, 1 cubic yard: 2, 150.42 cubic inches, 1 standard bushel: 268.8 cubic inches, 1 standard gallon: 1 cubic foot, about four-fifths of a bushel: 128 cubic feet, 1 cord (wood): 40 cubic feet, 1 ton (shipping).

Metric Equivalents. Linear. 1 centimeter, 0.3937 inches: 1 decimeter, 3.937 inches: 0.328 feet: 1 meter, 39.37 inches, 1.0936 yards: 1 dekameter, 1.9884 rods: 1 kilometer, 0.62137 mile.

Square. 1 sq. centimeter, 0.1550 sq. in.: 1 sq. decimeter, 0.1076 sq. ft.: 1 sq meter, 1.196 sq. yds.: 1 acre, 3.954 sq. rods: 1 hektar, 2.47 acres: 1 sq. kilometer, 0.386 sq. miles.

Volume. 1 cubic centimeter, 0.061 cubic in.: 1 cubic decimeter, 0.0353 cubic ft.: 1 cubic meter, 1 ster, 1.308 cubic yds.: 0.2759 cd, 1 liter, 0.908 qt. dry, 1.0567 qts. liq.: 1 dekaliter, 2.6417 gals.: .135 peck: 1 hektoliter, 2.8375 bus.

Weights. 1 gram, 0.03527 ounce: 1 kilogram, 2.2046 lbs.: 1 metric ton, 1.1023 English tons.

Approximate Metric Equivalents. 1 decimeter, 4 inches: 1 meter, 1.1 yards: 1 kilometer, ¾ of mile: 1 hektar, 2½ acres: 1 ster, or cubic meter, ¼ of a cord: 1 liter, 1.06 qts. liquid, 0.9 quarts dry: 1 hektoliter, 2½ bushels: 1 kilogram, 2½ lbs.: 1 metric ton, 2,200 lbs.

Measurements of an Acre. The following will be found useful in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different pieces of ground under cultivation; 5 yards wide by 968 yards long, contains one acre: as do also the following measurements: 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; 40 yards wide by 121 long; 70 yards wide by 69½ yards long; 60 feet wide by 726 feet long; 110 feet wide by 396 feet long; 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, and 440 feet wide by 99 feet long.

REFERENCE TABLES

Quantity of Seed Requisite to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre.

| | Quantity per acre |
|--|-------------------|
| Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants..... | 6 oz. |
| Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants..... | 1 lb. |
| Asparagus Roots | 1000 to 7250 |
| Barley | 2½ bu. |
| Beans, Dwarf, 1 pint to 100 ft. of drill..... | 1 bu. |
| Beans, pole, 1 pint to 100 hills..... | ½ bu. |
| Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 7 lbs. |
| Beet, mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 5 lbs. |
| Broccoli, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Buckwheat | ½ bu. |
| Cabbage, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Carrot, ¼ lb. to 100 feet of drill..... | 2½ oz. |
| Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants..... | 2½ oz. |
| Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Chicory | 4 lbs. |
| Clover, Alsike and White Dutch..... | 6 lbs. |
| Clover, Lucerne | 15 to 25 lbs. |
| Clover, Crimson Trefoil | 10 to 15 lbs. |
| Clover, Large Red and Medium..... | 8 to 12 lbs. |
| Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Corn, rice (shelled) | 2 qts. |
| Corn, sweet, ¼ pint to 100 hills..... | 6 qts. |
| Cress, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 12 lbs. |
| Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1 to 3 lbs. |
| Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants..... | 4 oz. |
| Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 4½ lbs. |
| Flax, broadcast | ½ bu. |
| Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 feet of drill | |
| Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills | |
| Grass, Blue, Kentucky | 1 to 2 bu. |
| Grass, Blue, English | 1 bu. |
| Grass, Hungarian and Millet..... | ½ bu. |
| Grass, Mixed Lawn | 3 to 5 bu. |
| Grass, Red Top, Fancy Clean..... | 8 to 10 lbs. |
| Grass, Red Top, Chaff Seed..... | 20 to 28 lbs. |
| Grass, Timothy | ¼ bu. |
| Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Fowl Meadow and Wood Meadow | 2 bu. |
| Hemp | ½ bu. |
| Horse Radish Roots..... | 10,000 to 15,000 |
| Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Kohl Rabi, 1-3 to 100 feet of drill..... | 4 lbs. |
| Leek, 1-3 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 4 lbs. |
| Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 3 lbs. |
| Martynia, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 5 lbs. |
| Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1 to 3 lbs. |
| Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills..... | 1½ to 4 lbs. |
| Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 15 lbs. |
| Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs. |
| Onion Seed, 1-3 oz. to 100 ft. drill..... | 4 to 5 lbs. |
| Onion Seed, for sets..... | 40 to 80 lbs. |
| Onion Sets, 1 quart to 40 feet of drill..... | 8 bu. |
| Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 3 lbs. |
| Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 3 lbs. |
| Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 1 to 3 bu. |
| Peas, field | 2 bu. |
| Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants..... | 3 oz. |
| Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills..... | 3 to 4 lbs. |

USEFUL TABLES (Continued)

REFERENCE TABLES (Continued)

| | Quantity per acre |
|--|-------------------|
| Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill..... | 10 to 12 lbs. |
| Rye..... | 1 to 1½ bu. |
| Salsify, ¾ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs. |
| Spinach, ½ oz. to 100 feet of drill..... | 8 lbs. |
| Spurry..... | 15 lbs. |
| Summer Savoy..... | ¾ lbs. |
| Sunflower..... | 8 lbs. |
| Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills..... | 2 lbs. |
| Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills..... | 2 lbs. |
| Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants..... | 1 oz. |
| Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants..... | 2 oz. |
| Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill..... | 1 to 3 lbs. |
| Vetches..... | 2 bu. |

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distances.

| Dis. apart. | No. plts. | Dis. apart. | No. plts. |
|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 12x 1 in..... | 522,720 | 36x36 in..... | 4,480 |
| 12x 3 in..... | 174,240 | 42x12 in..... | 12,446 |
| 12x12 in..... | 43,560 | 42x24 in..... | 6,223 |
| 16x 1 in..... | 392,040 | 42x36 in..... | 4,148 |
| 18x 1 in..... | 348,480 | 48x12 in..... | 10,890 |
| 18x 3 in..... | 116,160 | 48x18 in..... | 7,790 |
| 18x12 in..... | 29,040 | 48x24 in..... | 5,445 |
| 18x18 in..... | 19,360 | 48x30 in..... | 4,356 |
| 20x 1 in..... | 313,635 | 48x36 in..... | 3,630 |
| 20x20 in..... | 15,681 | 48x48 in..... | 2,723 |
| 24x 1 in..... | 261,360 | 60x36 in..... | 2,901 |
| 24x18 in..... | 15,520 | 60x48 in..... | 2,178 |
| 24x24 in..... | 10,890 | 60x60 in..... | 1,743 |
| 30x 1 in..... | 209,088 | 8x 1 ft..... | 5,445 |
| 30x 6 in..... | 34,848 | 8x 3 ft..... | 1,815 |
| 30x12 in..... | 17,424 | 8x 8 ft..... | 680 |
| 30x16 in..... | 13,068 | 10x 1 ft..... | 4,356 |
| 30x20 in..... | 10,454 | 10x 6 ft..... | 726 |
| 30x24 in..... | 8,712 | 10x10 ft..... | 435 |
| 30x30 in..... | 6,970 | 12x 1 ft..... | 3,630 |
| 36x 3 in..... | 58,080 | 12x 5 ft..... | 736 |
| 36x12 in..... | 14,520 | 12x12 ft..... | 302 |
| 36x18 in..... | 9,680 | 16x 1 ft..... | 2,722 |
| 36x24 in..... | 7,260 | 16x16 ft..... | 170 |

Weight Per Cubic Foot

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Hay, well settled..... | 4½ lbs. |
| Corn on cob in bin..... | 22 lbs. |
| Corn, shelled in bin..... | 45 lbs. |
| Wheat, in bin..... | 48 lbs. |
| Oats, in bin..... | 25½ lbs. |
| Potatoes, in bin..... | 38½ lbs. |

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate

| Days | Days |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Bean.....5 to 10 | Lettuce.....6 to 8 |
| Beet.....7 to 10 | Onion.....7 to 10 |
| Cabbage.....5 to 10 | Pea.....6 to 10 |
| Carrot.....12 to 18 | Parsnip.....10 to 20 |
| Cauliflower.....5 to 10 | Pepper.....9 to 14 |
| Celery.....10 to 20 | Radish.....3 to 6 |
| Corn.....5 to 8 | Salsify.....7 to 12 |
| Cucumber.....6 to 10 | Tomato.....6 to 12 |
| Endive.....5 to 10 | Turnip.....4 to 8 |

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned from the Day of Sowing the Seed

| Days | Days |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Beans, String.....45 to 65 | Lettuce.....65 |
| Beans, Shell.....65 to 70 | Watermelon 120 to 140 |
| Beets, Turnip.....65 | Muskmelon 120 to 140 |
| Beets, Long Blood.....150 | Onion.....135 to 150 |
| Cabbage, Early.....105 | Pepper.....140 to 150 |
| Cabbage, Late.....150 | Radish.....30 to 45 |
| Cauliflower.....110 | Squash, Summer.....60 to 65 |
| Corn.....75 | Squash, Winter.....125 |
| Egg Plant.....150 to 160 | Tomato.....150 |
| | Turnip.....60 to 70 |

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Pounds Per Bushel

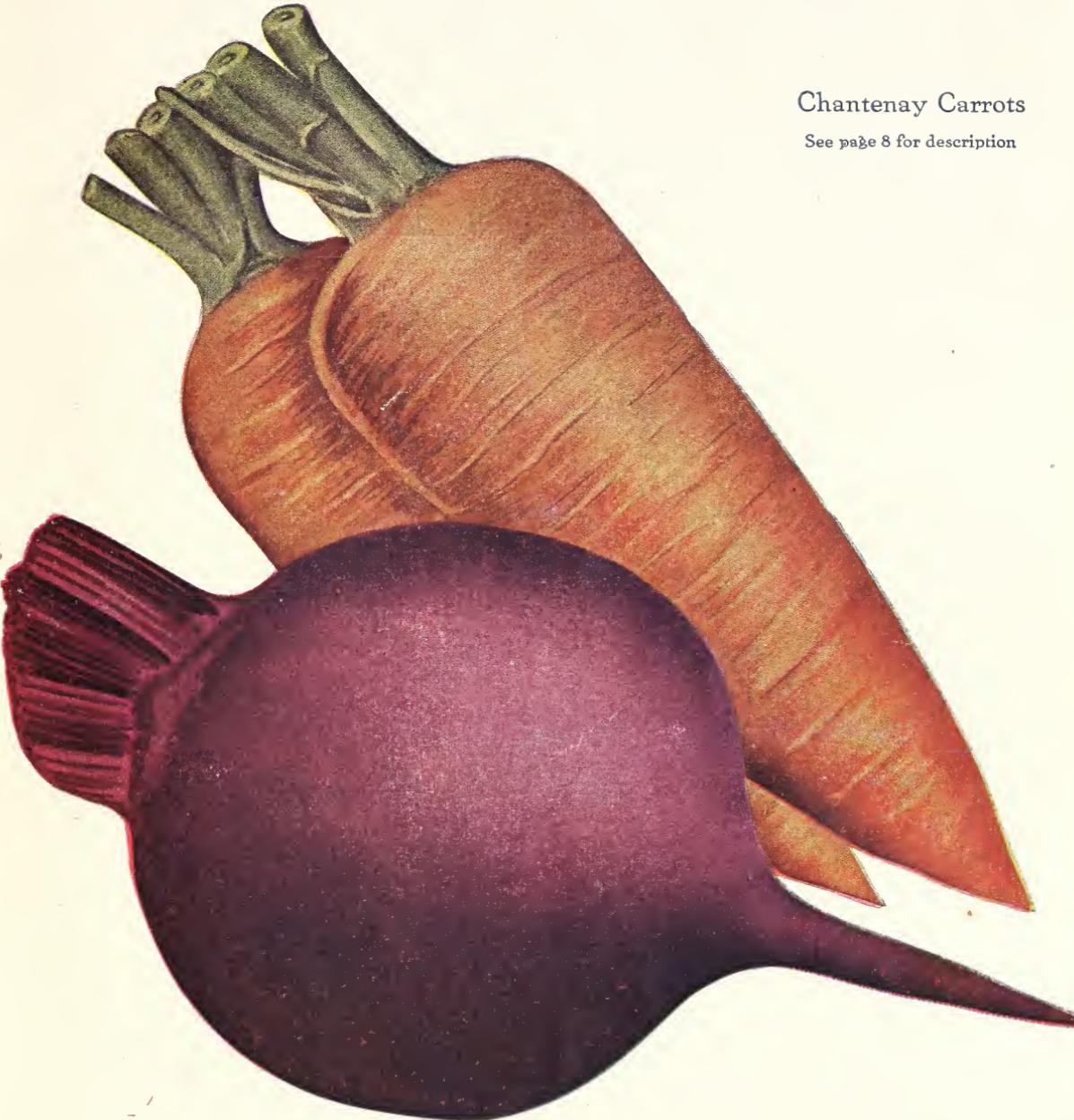
| ARTICLES | Ills. | Iowa | Wis. | Mich. | Ind. | Mo. | Kans. | N. Y. | Ohio |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|------|
| Apples, dried..... | 24 | 24 | 28 | 22 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 22 | 22 |
| Apples, green..... | 50 | 50 | 57 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Bran..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Barley..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Beans, white..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 62 | 60 |
| Beans, Castor..... | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| Buckwheat..... | 52 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 48 | 50 |
| Broom Corn Seed..... | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 30 |
| Beets..... | 60 | 60 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 56 |
| Carrots..... | 55 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Charcoal..... | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Coal, stone..... | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Coke..... | 40 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 40 |
| Corn, shelled..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Corn, ear..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 68 |
| Corn Meal..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Cranberries..... | 33 | 33 | 40 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Dried Peaches..... | 23 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Flax Seed..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Grass Seed, Blue..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 10 |
| Grass, Clover..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Grass, Hungarian..... | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 50 |
| Grass, Millet..... | 50 | 48 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Grass, Orchard..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Grass, Red Top..... | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Grass, Timothy..... | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 45 |
| German Lupine..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Hemp Seed..... | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Hickory Nuts..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Malt, Barley..... | 38 | 36 | 34 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 34 |
| Mineral Coal..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Middlings, fine..... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Middlings, coarse..... | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Oats..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Onions..... | 57 | 57 | 57 | 54 | 48 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 50 |
| Onions, top..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 25 |
| Onion, sets..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Osage Orange..... | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Parsnips..... | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Potatoes..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Potatoes, Sweet..... | 50 | 46 | 55 | 56 | 55 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 50 |
| Peas, dried..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Peas, in pods..... | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Pop Corn..... | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Quick Lime..... | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Rye..... | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Salt, course..... | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Salt, fine..... | 55 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 56 |
| Turnips, Rutabaga..... | 55 | 55 | 56 | 58 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| Turnips, white..... | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Wheat..... | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |

To Predict Frost

When in fall or spring the sunshine is very hot, and the shade very cold and the shadows very deep, look out for frost, because the air is dry and radiation little checked.

To Protect Plants From Light Frosts

Make a smudge in the garden or vineyard at night when the frost is expected. Rubbish or litter and tar make the best smudge. Syringe the plants thoroughly at night-fall. Vegetables liable to injury by slight frosts are Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Okra, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato. House plants will stand about ten degrees more cold if well wrapped in stout paper.

An illustration of two vegetables. In the foreground, a large, round, dark red beet with a long, tapered tail and a small, leafy top. Behind it, two orange carrots with green leafy tops. The carrots are tapered and have a slightly textured surface. The beet is a deep, dark red color.

Chantenay Carrots

See page 8 for description

Detroit Dark Red Beet

See page 2 for description



Earliana Tomatoes
See page 27 for description